

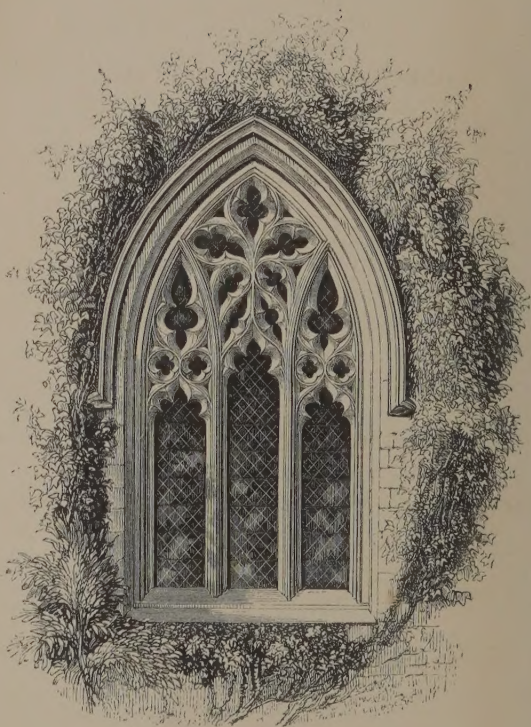
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SCHOLAE RUGBEIENSI

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WINDOW, CASTLE ABBEY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

A
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN

GRECIAN, ROMAN, ITALIAN,

AND

Gothic Architecture.

THE FIFTH EDITION, ENLARGED.

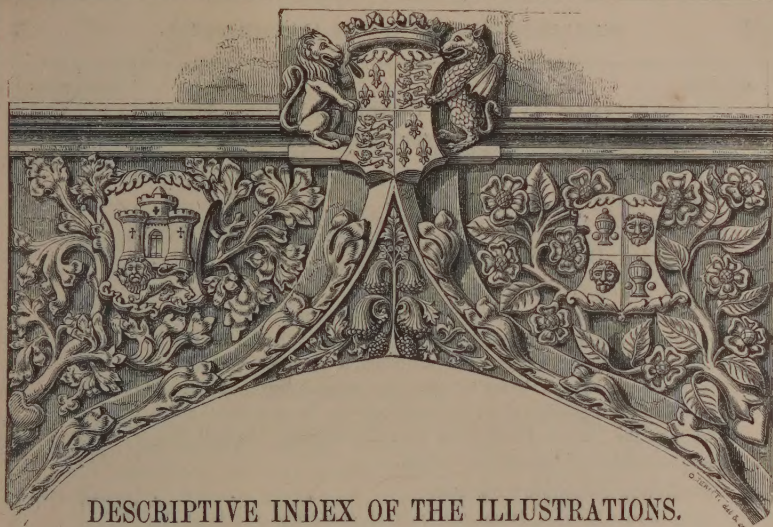
EXEMPLIFIED BY SEVENTEEN HUNDRED WOODCUTS.

VOL. II. PLATES. PART I.

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The west front of Lincoln cathedral is extremely valuable for the investigation of the history of the Norman style in England: the insertion of the rich doorways of bishop Alexander in the plain work of bishop Remigius enables us to contrast and compare early and late Norman work in a very satisfactory manner.		
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The Gothic architecture of Scotland differs so much from that of England, and has at present been so little investigated, that it is hardly safe to assign a date to any particular work by comparison. The present rich and beautiful specimen may, however, be safely assigned to the beginning of the sixteenth century, its character is much more like the French Flamboyant than the English Perpendicular, though partaking in some degree of both.		
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From one of the chapels in the south transept, part of the original work, and therefore according to the history belonging to the time of S. Hugh, or about A.D. 1200, a very early date for such pure and good Early English work, but the history of the church is perfectly clear and well authenticated, and it only proves that the progress of art at that period was more rapid than has been commonly supposed, and that it advanced more rapidly in some places than in others. It is not usual to find such good work quite so early.		
Drayton, Berkshire	292	—
This example retains its old oak doors with the original ironwork; these are very rarely met with, but either part of the hinges, or traces of them, generally remain, and the rabbet, or rebate, in the stone for receiving the doors, often serves to distinguish the Ambry from any other kind of recess in the wall. In the example from Bramshot both the rabbet and the hooks of the hinges are very distinctly shewn.		
ALTAR	13	—
An altar complete with its hangings, distinguished as the reredos, (upper frontal, or retrofrontal) curtains, and lower frontal, (or antependium,) with the fringed frontlet on its upper border. The host is suspended above, and a prayer-stool is placed in front. This engraving is a fac-simile from an illumination in a manuscript of Lydgate's life of S. Edmund, in the British Museum, Harl., 2278. The object of giving this specimen is to shew the manner in which the plain stone altars were ornamented (or <i>vested</i>) at the time they were erected.		

ALTAR.	PAGE	PLATE
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Enstone, Oxfordshire, circa 1420	—	2
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Wenlock priory, Shropshire, c. 1450	—	2
This chantry altar stands in the recess of a window in a room said to have been the abbot's chamber: in which case this must have been his private oratory; the stone desk which stands upon the altar does not belong to it, but is very elegant work of the thirteenth century.		
Super-altare, or portable altar of oriental jasper, ornamented with nielli	19	—
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This specimen shows the earliest known instance of the use of the zigzag, or chevron ornament, in a similar manner to what afterwards became so common in Norman work.		
ANDIRON. Godington, Kent	26	—
ANNULET	ib.	—
ANTÆ	27	—
APSE. NORMAN. Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, c. 1150	—	4
A good and pure specimen of rich Norman work. Even at this early period the architecture of Scotland seems to have been more akin to that of France than to that of England. The apse was never a common feature in England, and it would be difficult to find so good a specimen as this remaining in so perfect a state.		
Romsey, Hants, c. 1180	—	ib.
This apse is at the east end of the south aisle of the chancel; and there is another to the north aisle, but the chancel is square ended. The style is <i>late</i> Norman.		

APSE.

EARLY ENGLISH. Tidmarsh, Berkshire, c. 1250; exterior
and interior

PAGE PLATE

— 5

This apse has been lately restored, together with the rest of the church, with taste and liberality, much to the credit of the rector, the Rev. T. Wintle, and R. Hopkins, Esq., at whose joint expense the restoration was effected. The apse was perfect except the vault, of which the vaulting-shafts and springing of the ribs only remained, sufficient however to indicate what the form of the vault had been, although its place had been supplied by a flat plaster ceiling and some hideous modern monuments. No liberty has been taken in the restoration, except the introduction of the cross on the point, which might perhaps as well have been omitted, as there was no authority for it. The roof could hardly have been different, as the vaulting-shafts and the springing of the ribs are original. This example of a semi-octagonal apse in the Early English style to a small village church is believed to be almost unique in this country.

ARABESQUE, from the Alhambra

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English Arabesque

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ARABIAN ARCHITECTURE, called also MOORISH, and
MOHAMMEDAN. Doorway, Taragona, Spain

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Window, Giralda tower, Seville

33 —

Entrance to the mosque of Cordova, Spain. Three
capitals from the palace of Alhambra

— 109

ARCADE. NORMAN. S. Botolph's, Colchester, c. 1120.

S. Augustine's, Canterbury, 1150 (or 1130). Christ
Church cathedral, Oxford, east end, exterior, c. 1180

— 6

S. Frideswide's church, Oxford, now the cathedral, was consecrated in 1180, (see Ingram's Memorials of Oxford,) and the greater part of the present building must have been completed about that time.

S. John's, Devizes, c. 1160

— ib.

S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1140

— 7

S. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, London, c. 1160

— 7

The choir of S. Bartholomew's is early Norman work, but the tower from which this is taken is late, the upper part of the tower and the nave are destroyed.

Canterbury cathedral, c. 1120, or more exactly, A.D.
1110

— ib.

This is part of the work of Priors Ernulf and Conrad, under Arch-

ARCADE.

bishop Anselm: see Willis's History of Canterbury Cathedral, p. 17.
 Ernulf also built parts of Rochester and Peterborough.

Font, Coleshill, Warwickshire, c. 1150 . . . — 8

TRANSITION. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, c. 1190 . . . — ib.

This is a good specimen of the gradual transition from the Norman to the Early English style, having all the details of Norman character, though late, and the arches acutely pointed. The date may probably be earlier than that here assigned to it; the transition began about 1170 in England, and a few years earlier in France.

Canterbury cathedral 35 —

EARLY ENGLISH. Haddenham, Bucks, 1230 . . . — 9

Stone, Kent, for 1270 read 1240 . . . — ib.

Lincoln cathedral, south aisle of choir, and south transept, c. 1200 — 10

Parts of the original work, which history assigns to Bishop Hugh, who died in 1200, otherwise the character of the work would lead us to suppose it of later date. The arcade is double in both these examples which are part of the same range, it is formed by placing a row of trefoil arches over another series of plain arches, both supported by shafts. The vaulting shafts are carried up on the face of this outer plane, so that in the angle of the lower example, three distinct shafts may be seen, one behind the other.

Entrance to chapter-house from cloisters . . . 163 —

DECORATED. Lichfield cathedral, A.D. 1320. . . — 11

Norwich cathedral, (for 1340 read c. 1320) . . . — ib.

ARCH. Twenty-four diagrams of the forms of arches . . . 39 —

Three specimens of the masonry of arches in France, at

Autun, Castle Langeais, and Le Mans . . . 44 —

— three diagrams shewing the construction . . . 45 —

ROMAN. Theatre, Lillebonne, Normandy . . . — 12

This example shews the usual construction of Roman walls, with layers of tiles at regular intervals.

Part of the Roman wall at Colchester, Essex . . . — ib.

The Newport gate, Lincoln . . . — ib.

This is also an example of Roman ashler work, without the layers of tiles which commonly distinguish it. Some suppose that the facing of the work is gone.

ARCH.	PAGE	PLATE
(Supposed) SAXON. Brigstock, Northamptonshire. Barnack, Northamptonshire. Britford, near Salisbury .	—	13
Early NORMAN. Chapel in the White tower, London, A.D. 1081	—	14
Built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, very soon after the Con- quest; it was the royal residence for a considerable period.		
West end of Lincoln cathedral, c. 1090 . .	—	ib.
This arched recess clearly belongs to the original work of Remigius, but it is probable that some of the enriched capitals may have been inserted at a subsequent time.		
Great Malvern, Worcestershire, c. 1100 . .	—	ib.
The very massive and simple character of this work seems to indicate a date nearly as early as the two preceding, but the arch being recessed is generally a somewhat later feature.		
Chancel-arch, Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1150 .	—	15
Ruins of S. Clement's, Worcester, c. 1060 . .	—	ib.
The character of this work is early Norman, but a gold coin of Edward the Confessor was found in the wall immediately above the arches, and this evidence, coupled with its very massive character, may perhaps fairly justify its being assigned to the time of that king. There are some re- mains of the original work of the monastic buildings at Westminster, now partly concealed in the cellars of the houses of the prebendaries, which agree in character with this work.		
Transition from NORMAN. Galilee, Durham cathedral, A.D. 1188	—	16
The lightness of the work here agrees with the general observation, that the Norman style gradually lost its massive character as it ap- proached its close; this is, however, not an invariable rule, as we some- times find very late Norman work still retaining its massive proportions, as at Islip and Appleton.	—	147
Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
This may probably be of earlier date, the character of the work is pure Norman, and not late, except that the arch is pointed.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Lady Chapel, Oxford cathedral, c. 1220	—	17



Early English. Barton Stacey, Wiltshire.

ARCH.

S. Mary le Wig-
ford, Lincoln, c.
1200 . . .

This is evidently an
imitation of the cathedral,
but probably rather later.

Nave, Lincoln ca-
thedral, c. 1220

Another example of a
plain Early English arch
from Barton Stacey, Wilt-
shire, is here added to shew
a very common type in
country churches.

DECORATED. Chip-
ping Wardon,
Northampton-
shire, c. 1350.
Howden, York-
shire, c. 1350 . . .

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, circa 1300 . . .

PERPENDICULAR, with shafts, nave of S. Mary's, Oxford,
c. 1488. Panelled, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, A.D. 1490
Minster Lovell, Oxfordshire, c. 1430 . . .

These are the tower-arches in the centre of the church, the arrange-
ment is very peculiar, and very elegant, and is believed to be unique.

ARCH-BUTTRESS. Hartlepool, Durham. (See BUTTRESS.)

ASTRAGAL

BALISTRARIA. (See LOOPHOLE, or OILLET) . . .

BALL-FLOWER

Stringcourse, Kiddington, Oxon, c. 1350. Tabernacle,
Exeter cathedral, A.D. 1290. Doorway, Bloxham,
Oxon, c. 1280. Doorway, Chipping-Norton, Oxon,
c. 1320. Monument, Oxford cathedral, c. 1300.
Window, Gloucester cathedral, A.D. 1320. Spire,
Salisbury cathedral, two examples, c. 1300. Window-
jamb, Oxford cathedral, c. 1320 . . .

The object of this plate is to shew the various modes in which this
favourite ornament was applied during the period of its prevalence, the

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— ib.

— 18

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— 20

— ib.

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	PAGE	PLATE
BALL-FLOWER. early part of the fourteenth century. The profusion with which it was used in some parts of England, especially in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, is quite extraordinary, and although the ornament was used occasionally in France at an earlier period, this profuse use of it is believed to be quite peculiar to England.		
BALUSTER. Tewkesbury, and S. Alban's	54	—
BAND OF QUATREFOILS. Cranford S. John's, Northants	55	—
— ON SHAFTS. S. Peter's, Northampton. Lincoln cathedral. Chapter-house, Oxford	55	—
Whitby abbey	56	—
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BASE. GRECIAN AND ROMAN. TUSCAN. Trajan's column, at Rome.— ROMAN DORIC. Colonnade of S. Peter's, at Rome.— IONIC. Aqueduct of Adrian, and Erechtheum, at Athens.— CORINTHIAN. Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. Choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens.— COMPOSITE.—ATTIC	—	22
NORMAN. Crypt of S. Peter's, Oxford, c. 1140.	—	23
Rochester cathedral, c. 1120	—	ib.
The base of one of the piers of the nave, which are of enormous size; the form is here given accurately, but it was impossible to preserve any scale of proportion as to the size of the different objects represented. It was part of the work of Ernulf.		
S. Peter's church, Northampton, c. 1140	—	ib.
The age of this church is much disputed, and it is not easy to decide the point; the work is very rich, and its general character, with the banded shafts, appears late, but it is peculiar, and banded shafts in themselves are no proof of late date; they occur in foreign work at a much earlier date. It agrees in many details with the work of Bishop Alexander at Lincoln.		
Two from the nave of Norwich cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
Romsey abbey, c. 1180	60	—
Hadiscoe, Norfolk	61	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200. S. Alban's abbey, c. 1250	—	24
Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1178	—	ib.
The character of this base would appear much later, but the history		

BASE.	PAGE	PLATE
of the church makes it clear that the portion from which this is taken was built in 1178, and there is no appearance of the bases having been renewed at any subsequent time.		
Chapter-house, Lincoln, c. 1200 (or rather 1220)	—	24
This is usually attributed to S. Hugh, but is in all probability later, its mouldings shew that it was finished after the nave.		
Temple church, London, A.D. 1240	—	ib.
S. Mary's abbey, York, c. 1250	—	ib.
Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, and Hereford cathedral, on window shafts	61	—
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, tower-arch, A.D. 1331	—	25
This chapel was left unfinished by Walter de Merton, and continued gradually by the college for a long series of years as shewn by the bursar's accounts; the eastern part was clearly the work of the founder, the date of the tower-arches is recorded in the accounts.		
Beverley minster, shaft of arcade in south aisle, c. 1350. Welbourne, Lincolnshire, c. 1350. Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 and 1340	—	ib.
The eastern part of Dorchester church is evidently of two or three different dates, the progress of the work was probably slow.		
Stanton S. John's, Oxon. Dorchester, Oxon	62	—
PERPENDICULAR. Lavenham, Suffolk, c. 1460. S. George's chapel, Windsor, c. 1480. S. Mary's, Oxford, nave, A.D. 1488. Croydon, Surrey, c. 1450	—	26
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From the resemblance in the character of this work to that of Lincoln it is probably not later than 1220.		
Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire, ruins of the chapter-house, c. 1282	—	30
There is evidence that this chapter-house was built about this date.		
Fotheringhay church, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	31
The contract for this church is dated in 1435, but the work was not completed for several years; this plate shews the usual arrangement of a church, having aisles and a clerestory, but no triforium.		
BAY-WINDOW. Compton Winyate, Warwickshire	70	—
BELL OF A CAPITAL	73	—
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EARLY ENGLISH. Manton, and Little Casterton, Rutland, c. 1200	—	ib.
Little Coxwell, Berkshire, c. 1200. Skelton, Yorkshire, c. 1220; this is over the chancel-arch. Chapel of the hospital of S. Mary, Glastonbury, c. 1250. Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, c. 1260	—	33
Leigh Delamere, Wilts, c. 1250	—	34
DECORATED. Cleeve abbey, Somerset, c. 1320	—	ib.
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PERPENDICULAR. Corston, Wilts, c. 1420.	—	ib.
Idbury, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	—	ib.
BENCH-TABLE. Fotheringhay	75	—
BILLET. Binham priory, Norfolk	ib.	—
BLOCKING-COURSE	76	—
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BOSES. NORMAN. Iffley, Oxfordshire, c. 1150.	—	35
Kilpeck, Herefordshire, c. 1150	—	ib.
Elkstone, Gloucestershire	78	—
Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris	ib.	—

BOSSES.

EARLY ENGLISH. Chapter-house, Oxford, c. 1250. War-
 mington, Northamptonshire, c. 1275 . . .

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— 35

These illustrations shew the foliage usually met with in Early English work; the first also shews a figure of the blessed Virgin and Child, of the same elegance of attitude and drapery as generally characterize this style.

DECORATED. S. Alban's abbey, Herts. . . .

— ib.

Trinity church, Edinburgh

— ib.

Melrose abbey, c. 1350

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A good specimen of Decorated foliage; the whole of the work at Melrose is remarkably good, and from the excellence of the stone is as sharp and perfect as the day it was cut, still shewing in many cases the marks of the chisel.

PERPENDICULAR. Cloisters, Oxford cathedral, circa 1450 . . .

— ib.

Shews a head-dress of a fashion peculiar to the fifteenth century, which, with the style of the mouldings, does not agree with the tradition that these cloisters were built by Lady Elizabeth de Montacute in the fourteenth century. The style is decidedly Perpendicular, but the Montacute arms being found there may shew that they were partly built with her money.

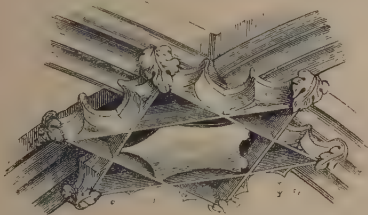
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire

— ib.

This is from the painted wooden roof of a chapel of rather late Perpendicular date.

Cloisters, Magdalen college, Oxford, A.D. 1480, (two ex-
 amples) . . .

— ib.



Notre dame la riche, Tours.

FLAMBOYANT. Notre
 dame la riche, Tours.

This is here intro-
 duced as an excellent
 example of Flamboyant
 work.

BOWTELL. Fother-
 inghay, Northants .

80 —

BRACE. Roof of north aisle, Dorchester, Oxon . . .

ib. —

BRACKET. S. Stephen's chapel, Westminster . . .

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BRASSES. Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289, Trumpington
 church, Cambridgeshire

84 —

Sir John de Creke, 1325, Westley Waterless . . .

85 —

BRASSES.

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Henry Denton, chaplain of Chilston, Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire	86	—
BREAST-SUMMER. House, Newgate, York	91	—
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Two specimens of moulded bricks	95	—
Specimens shewing the Flemish bond and English bond	96	—
BROACH. Horsley church, Derbyshire	97	—
See also SPIRE.		
BUTTRESS. NORMAN. Fountain's abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1170.		
S. Mary's, Leicester, c. 1150	—	37
Round buttress, S. Remi, Rheims	98	—
TRANSITION. Glastonbury abbey, c. 1180	—	ib.
Monk's Horton priory, Kent, c. 1190	—	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. Choir, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1190	—	38
<p>The grounds on which this early date is assigned have been already mentioned: this is a very fine example of pure Early English work, and early in the style, though the date is earlier than it is usual to find such work. It exhibits part of the north aisle and clerestory of the choir, and part of the transept. The buttresses are of two kinds, small ones between the windows and large ones which divide the bays. The lesser ones have a chamfer for the greater part of their length, and which is finished with a capital, but in the large ones the chamfer is very wide and occupies nearly the whole depth of the buttress, and is also finished with a capital. The face of the buttress is by this considerably narrowed, it is deeply moulded and has in the centre a banded shaft with capital and base, and at each angle is placed a detached shaft similar to the centre one, but more slender. The capitals of these three shafts combine with that of the chamfer, thus carrying out the same idea as in the pillars of the choir where the capitals of the small shafts are combined with that of the centre pillars, as shewn in plate 50. The pediment or capping of the buttress is plain and very massive, to support the arch or flying buttress which connects it with the clerestory.</p>		
Higham Ferrars, Northamptonshire, c. 1220	—	39
The chamfer is finished in a simple and elegant manner by a trefoil.		
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260.		
Pottern, Wilts, c. 1250	—	ib.
Southwellminster, Nottinghamshire, c. 1210	—	ib.
This is chamfered, and is finished with a pediment or gablet.		
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1250, or 1230	ib.	—



Termination of chamfer of buttress, Higham Ferrars.

BUTTRESS.

PAGE PLATE

DECORATED. Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300. Brington,
Northamptonshire, c. 1320. Oxford cathedral, c. 1330

Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . . — 40

A diagonal buttress.

S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, A.D. 1337. Gadsby, Leices-
tershire, c. 1350 . . . — ib.

Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire . . . 99 —

PERPENDICULAR. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c.
1450. Gloucester cathedral, south porch, c. 1430. S.
Laurence, Evesham, c. 1450. Divinity School, Oxford,
c. 1490 . . . — 41

Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, c. 1440 . . . ib. —

FLYING BUTTRESS. S. Denis, near Paris, c. 1240 . . . — 42

This example shews the double flying buttress, which is the usual
arrangement in France, but comparatively rare in England, it occurs
however at Westminster abbey, and in some other instances when the
clerestory walls are high enough to require it.

Chapter-house, Lincoln, c. 1220 . . . — ib.

Examples of detached flying buttresses of this kind are not very
common, in this instance they appear to have been added very soon
after the walls were built, probably in consequence of their beginning to
give way to the thrust of the roof, but not to have formed part of the
original design. Similar detached masses of masonry with arches from
them to support the wall are employed at Westminster hall, and on a
small scale at the parish church of Langford, Oxfordshire.

Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 . . . — 43

This is taken from the roof of the aisle, and shews the "six mighty
arches butting on either side to the clerestory."

Sherborne, Dorsetshire, c. 1470. Caythorpe, Lincoln-
shire, c. 1320 . . . — ib.

BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE. S. Nicodemus, Athens.

Front with cupola, capital, and panelling . . . 101 —

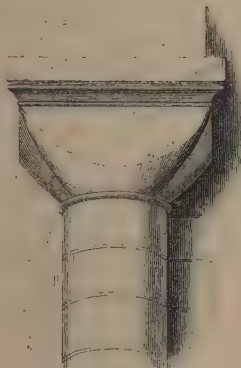
Details from S. Mary at Mistra, and S. Nicodemus at
Athens . . . 102 —

CANOPY. (See TABERNACLE.)

CANT. CANTALIVER . . . 107 —

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CAPITALS (and ENTABLATURES). GRECIAN DORIC.		
ROMAN DORIC. GRECIAN IONIC. ROMAN IONIC.		
CORINTHIAN. COMPOSITE	—	44
NORMAN. White tower, London, c. 1080	—	45
<p>This is one of the capitals of the chapel in the Tower of London which was built by Gundulph, bishop of Rochester, in 1081. It is a very valuable example as exhibiting the peculiarities of the early Norman capitals. The general design of them seems to have been an imitation, though sometimes extremely rude, of the Corinthian capital; they have almost invariably the volute at the angles, and in some instances, as in some of those in the White tower, have a row of short stiff leaves in imitation of the foliage below. There is also another peculiar feature which is very characteristic of this early style, this is the plain projection which occupies the place of the central branches of the caulicoli, and is in general either left square, as at Caen, or cut into the form of the tau cross, as in this instance. Capitals of this form occur in the work of Remigius at Lincoln, in the early portion of the crypt at Canterbury, and in the crypt at Oxford castle.</p>		
S. Nicholas, Caen, c. 1100	—	ib.
This is of the same general design as the last, but a little varied.		
Whitby parish church, c. 1100	—	ib.
In this a further deviation has taken place, the projection being cut into a kind of lozenge.		
Westminster hall, c. 1090	—	ib.
This occurs in the oldest part of Westminster hall, which was built by William Rufus.		
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
<p>This singular capital occurs in the west front of the cathedral in the portion built by Remigius in the reign of William I. The foliage is very remarkable, and might at first sight be taken to be of much later date, but a little examination will shew it to be very different, and on comparison with some of the capitals in the White tower, it will be found that the foliage is the same in character but different in proportion. The mid-rib of the leaves at the angles is detached and forms a kind of loop. The arched moulding shewn in this example is of early Norman character. The rest of the capitals in the work of Remigius are similar to those described under White tower.</p>		
Crypt, Canterbury, c. 1100	—	ib.
This belongs to the earlier portion of the crypt. This crypt under the choir is part of the work of Ernulf soon after 1100, but the sculpture of the capitals has evidently been executed after they were erected, and		

CAPITALS.



may have been done at intervals when convenient, some of them are still unfinished (see **BOAST**), this work having probably been interrupted by the great fire and never resumed.

Waterperry, Oxfordshire,
c. 1180 . . .

This is a very common form of Norman capitals, and seems to have been in use at almost all periods.

Cassington, Oxfordshire

Is a good specimen of the common cushion capital. Another variety of this form is also here given but of earlier date.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c.
1180 . . .

This is taken from the original chancel-arch. It is very peculiar in its form, and its foliage is of rather late character.

Steetley, Derbyshire .

Is from a small and interesting church of pure Norman work

Capital and Base, North Transept, Winchester Cathedral.

Gloucester cathedral

S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1160 or earlier

This is one of the finest examples of a rich Norman church in the kingdom. The specimen here given is from the chancel-arch. It exhibits besides the capitals, which are of the same general form as Waterperry, the interlaced and beaded ornaments of the shafts. From the similarity of ornaments with those on the work of Bishop Alexander at Lincoln, it may be of the same date, c. 1140.

Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, c. 1180

The foliage is of rather late character.

Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200

The mouldings of the arch and the foliage shew this to be of transition character.

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— 46

108 —

— ib.

ib. —

ib. —

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

CAPITALS.

Easton, Hampshire

PAGE
108PLATE
—

This is of late or transition character.

NORMAN ; ENGLISH TRANSITION.

The capitals of this period frequently display great richness in their foliage, which partakes both of the Norman and Early English character.

Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1180 (two examples)

—

47

The first example is taken from the south aisle of the choir, and shews a combination of a capital and two corbels, the latter supporting the diagonal ribs of the vaulting. The second is from one of the pillars of the nave; the foliage creeping up upon the abacus is a very unusual feature, it is quite of transition character.

Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1177

—

ib.

This is from the choir, and is the work of William of Sens. The foliage is a close imitation of Corinthian.

Oakham castle, Rutlandshire, c. 1180

—

ib.

The building from which this is taken, the hall, the only part now remaining of the ancient castle, is a very interesting one. The design and execution of the ornamental parts are particularly fine and good. In the capital here given, the foliage and volutes, and even the caulicoli of the Corinthian, are closely imitated, but the tooth-ornament which was then just coming into use is introduced into the bell, and on the arch, while the abacus has a Norman ornament. This combination very clearly points out its transition character and its date.

Foreign examples of TRANSITION. Murrhard, c. 1188

—

48

Soissons, choir, A.D. 1212

—

ib.

There is much resemblance between this and Canterbury. The upper moulding of the bell is ornamented with the nail-head instead of the tooth-ornament as at Oakham, this ornament never having come into such general use in France.

S. Nicolas, Blois, c. 1200 (two examples.)

—

ib.

This church is of particular interest from its connection with Lincoln cathedral, the architect of the latter having been a native of Blois, and there are many curious points of resemblance in the details of the two churches, especially the plate tracery of circular windows.

EARLY ENGLISH. Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire,
c. 1190

—

49

The square section of the upper member of the abacus shews its early character, partaking of Norman, and marks it as belonging to the period of transition, and therefore probably rather before A.D. 1200.

CAPITALS.

ABBÉY OF JUMIÈGES, NORMANDY.



In the ruins of the abbey of Jumièges in Normandy there are several capitals ornamented with foliage painted on a plain surface; this painting is clearly of Norman character and date, and as the foundation of the abbey is known to be early, they have long been supposed to be of that period: (the church was consecrated in 1067.) But it has recently been discovered by accident that this painting is executed on plaster, and that under the plaster is some rude and early sculpture, similar to other early Norman capitals as already described; the painting is therefore of *late* Norman date, and it agrees much better with the character of late Norman sculpture than with the early date to which it has been usually assigned.

PAGE PLATE

Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1190 . . . — 49

The same may be said of this as of Burton Latimer.

Woodford, Northamptonshire, c. 1190 . . . — ib.

In this the foliage has a more decided Early English character, but the abacus still partakes of the Norman.

Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200 . . . 109 —

This, though one of the capitals of an Early English door, has some Norman character about it which shews its early date.

Nun Monkton, Yorkshire, c. 1200 . . . 110 —

This is from a window of a very curious little church, and is of early date. The abacus is square in section, but is indented on the lower edge, which gives it a very singular appearance. The dripstone shews the nail-head, and the chamfer is filled with tooth-ornaments.

Hereford cathedral, c. 1200 . . . 109 —

This beautiful and early example of the capital of a small shaft has the nail-head and tooth-ornament on its mouldings.

EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1200 . . . — 50

This portion of the cathedral is one of the earliest, as it is also one of the most beautiful specimens of this style which we possess. The foliage throughout is marked by the greatest boldness and freedom, and

CAPITALS.

in the example here given the combination of the capitals of the slender detached shafts with that of the solid pillar in the centre is highly ingenious and beautiful, the abacus of the capital serving at the same time as a band to the vaulting shaft which is carried through without any other ornament.

S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, c. 1200 — 50

This is the same in general design, and has evidently been copied from those in the choir of the cathedral, but the abacus is different in form.

Another example from a window-jamb in the same church 110 —

Rushden, Northamptonshire 109 —

A small example from the sedilia, of the same character as the last.

Naseby, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 — 49

This is of later character; the introduction of heads among the foliage was used occasionally both in this and the succeeding styles.

Desborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 — 50

This is of early date, and is strong and massive in its form, but is a good specimen of the style as found in country churches.

COGENHOE, NORTHANTS.

Another curious example is here introduced from Cogenhoe, as besides its singular character, it is a specimen of the early introduction of armorial bearings in this situation, the arms being those of Sir Nicholas de Cogenhoe, the founder of the church, who died in the time of Edward I.

See Bridges' Northampton-



Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire.

shire, vol. i. p. 349. It is also an early instance of the introduction of heads as part of the ornament of the capital, which is more frequent in Decorated work, though occasionally found in Norman.

Lincoln cathedral, Presbytery, c. 1260 — ib.

This belongs to a later period, but is equally beautiful; nothing can exceed the grace and elegance of the foliage in this portion of the building. The shafts in the example given are relieved and ornamented by small knots of foliage rising from the centre shaft, and partly overlying the detached ones.

CAPITALS.



Presbytery, Lincoln.

These capitals support the wooden groined roof of the beautiful church to which they belong. It is rather late in the style, but all its details are worth studying; perhaps 1260 would be a more correct date than the one given in the plate. A set of drawings of this church has been lately published by Mr. Caveler.

DECORATED. Hampton Poyle, Oxfordshire, c. 1300 .

This curious example is early in the style, and belongs to the geometrical period, of which the east window of the church is a good specimen.



Harrington, Northamptonshire, c. 1300.

The greatest variety of design occurs in the capitals of this building, and an additional example is here introduced to illustrate another form of foliage.

There is no mistaking the decided Early English character of this foliage, and of the other details of the Presbytery of Lincoln, although the windows have bar-tracery, which is considered, in one sense, as marking the commencement of the Decorated style.

Warmington, Northants., c. 1280 (two examples) .

Another capital from the same church .

Cottingham, Nottinghamshire .

Is an example of similar character to the first from Hampton Poyle.

Harrington, Northamptonshire, circa 1300.

The example here given is of the same early period, but is singular from the character of its foliage, which runs round the bell in the manner of a wreath. The other capitals in the church have the oak and vine leaves.

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111 —

CAPITALS.



Christ Church, York.

Christ Church, York.

A corbel for carrying the arch mouldings is combined with this capital in a similar manner to one of those on Plate 99. It is also singular in having no neck-mould.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire,
c. 1300

This is a good plain example without any thing peculiar, though probably of somewhat later date than here assigned to it.

Beverley minster, circa
1320. (Two exam-
ples)

Shewing the varieties of Decorated foliage.

Sandhurst, Kent

A good example of a form of very general occurrence.

Lincoln cathedral, c. 1360 (misprinted 1300)

This capital is from the interior of the west end, and though of good Decorated character itself, the work in which it occurs is of transition from Decorated to Perpendicular.

Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300

This is taken from the very beautiful screen at the entrance of the choir, all the details of which are exquisitely fine.

PERPENDICULAR. Wellingborough, Northants., c. 1450

This is a very good and characteristic example of a plain capital. It occurs in the chancel.

Newark, Nottinghamshire, c. 1380

This is one of the capitals of the nave, which are all of similar character, and are very unusual.

Stoke in Teignhead, Devonshire, c. 1480

This shews a peculiarity which is of frequent occurrence in the Perpendicular of Devonshire, that is, the abacus instead of overhanging as usual, recedes and allows the greatest projection to the foliage, which thus appears more like a band than a capital.

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— ib.

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— ib.

— ib.

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— ib.

— ib.

CAPITALS.

	PAGE	PLATE
Cromer, Norfolk, c. 1420	—	52
The singularity of this example consists in the small foliated arches by which the capital is connected with the mouldings of the pillar, but which produce a very good effect. The church is a fine one, but displays the localisms of Norfolk architecture.		
Piddleton, Dorsetshire, A.D. 1505	—	ib.
This is a good example for shewing the capitalling of the small shafts, while the main mouldings of the arch are carried down the pillar.		
Upwey, Dorsetshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
This is another example of the localisms of Perpendicular in the south of England. The capital in the form of a canted square is carried over the whole of the mouldings and shafts of the pillar.		
Ewelme, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	111	—
Cloisters, Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1450	ib.	—
Both these are capitals of small shafts, and are good general forms.		
CASEMENT, or hollow moulding	113	—
CHAMFER	117	—
CHAMFER - TERMINATION. Exton church, Rutland.		
Abbey barn, Glastonbury. Court-lodge, Godmersham, Kent	ib.	—
— Haseley, Oxon	118	—
See also MOULDING-TERMINATION		
CHAMPE	ib.	—
From the tomb of Richard, earl of Warwick.		
CHESTS. EARLY ENGLISH. Stoke Dabernon, Surrey	—	53
Graveney, Kent	124	—
Church Brampton, Northamptonshire	125	—
DECORATED. Gimmingham, Norfolk	126	—
Huttoft, Lincolnshire	—	ib.
FLAMBOYANT OR FLEMISH. Guestling, Sussex	—	ib.
Two from Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire	ib.	—
CHEVRON	128	—
See also ZIG-ZAG and MOULDINGS		
CHIMNEY. EARLY ENGLISH. Abingdon abbey, Berks, c. 1250	—	54

		PAGE	PLATE
CHIMNEY.			
Aydon castle, Northumberland, c. 1280	.	—	54
DECORATED. Sherborne abbey, Dorsetshire, c. 1300	.	—	ib.
Chepstow castle, Monmouthshire	.	128	—
Exton, Rutland, c. 1350	.	—	ib.
Northborough, Northumberland, c. 1340	.	—	55
Burford, Oxfordshire	.	129	—
PERPENDICULAR. Sherborne, Dorsetshire	.	ib.	—
Tisbury, Wiltshire	.	ib.	—
Thornbury castle, A.D. 1514	.	—	ib.
Layer Marney, Essex, c. 1530	.	—	ib.
Tonbridge school, Kent, c. 1560	.	—	ib.
The three last specimens are executed in moulded brick, which was extensively used in the time of Henry VIII.			
Plans of double chimneys	.	130	—
CINQUEFOIL. Two specimens	.	133	—
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S. John's, Oxfordshire, exterior and interior	.	ib.	—
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COFFER. Iron. In the possession of Walter Long, Esq.	.	137	—
COFFIN. ROMAN. In the museum at York	.	ib.	—
Bishop Ralph, Chichester cathedral, A.D. 1123.	.	138	—
Temple church, London	.	ib.	—
Lincoln cathedral, tomb of the little S. Hugh	.	ib.	—
COLUMN. Classical and Mediæval	.	—	56
With the names of their respective parts. The Composite column is from the arch of Titus at Rome.			
CONSOLE. Palace of Diocletian	.	142	—
COPING. Of tile. Little Wenham hall, c. 1260. Three examples	.	ib.	—
CORBELS. NORMAN. Kirkstall abbey, c. 1150	.	—	57
TRANSITION. Oakham castle, Rutland, c. 1180	.	—	ib.
Broadwater, Sussex, c. 1180	.	144	—
Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	.	—	ib.

CORBELS.

	PAGE	PLATE
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, c. 1200 .	—	57

This is in the east wall, and has been an altar-bracket.

Acton Burnel, Shropshire, c. 1260. Rievaulx abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	58
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Transept, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	59
--	---	----

Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
--	---	-----

Kirkby Wiske, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	60
--	---	----

Wells cathedral, c. 1250	—	61
------------------------------------	---	----

East Dereham, Norfolk, c. 1280	143	—
--	-----	---

DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277.

(Two examples)	—	ib.
--------------------------	---	-----

Melrose abbey, Scotland, c. 1350	—	58
--	---	----

Caldecot, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	59
---	---	----

Melrose abbey, c. 1350	—	ib.
----------------------------------	---	-----

Crick, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
--	---	-----

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1350	—	60
--	---	----

Two from S. Aldate's, Oxford, south aisle, A.D. 1336	—	ib.
--	---	-----

Northmoor, Oxon, c. 1320	—	61
------------------------------------	---	----

This supports the inner arch of the window.

Early PERPENDICULAR. Thornton abbey, gateway, Lincolnshire, c. 1380

—	59
---	----

PERPENDICULAR. Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1450	—	60
--	---	----

This is one of the corbels of the chancel; it is of wood and painted.

The rest of the corbels are similar in character, and all represent performers on musical instruments. There are corbels of this kind also at S. Sepulchre's, Northampton.

Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, circa 1450	—	ib.
--	---	-----

A blacksmith with his hammer and pincers.

Hall, Christ Church, Oxford, A.D. 1529	—	58
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Another on the staircase to the same, A.D. 1640	—	ib.
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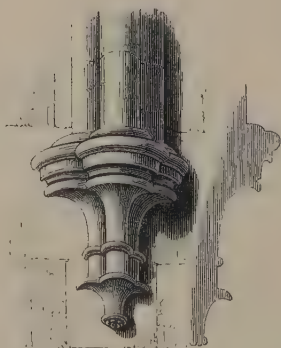
S. Mary's church, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	61
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CORBELS.

York cathedral, c. 1450



Polebrook, Northamptonshire.



Lincoln.

Two additional examples are here introduced.

Polebrook, c. 1200.

This gives also another variety of the chamfer termination, and a mask.

Norwich cathedral . . . 143

This represents a hart lying in the water, and is intended as a rebus of Walter Lyhart, the bishop by whom this part of the cathedral was built.

CORBEL - TABLES.

NORMAN. Romsey church, Hants, c. 1180 . . .

EARLY ENGLISH.

Romsey, Hants, c. 1220 . . .

In this example the corbel with the tooth-ornament is regularly alternate with the others; it is taken from the north side of the church, but the head is brought from another situation for the sake of variety.

Portsmouth, c. 1230, or rather earlier probably . . .

In this example the corbels are all taken from the south side of the church, though not in the exact order here represented. The church was begun about 1180, but probably not finished until after 1200.

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— 62

— ib.

— ib.

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Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	62
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Hartlepool, Durham	144	—
CORBIE-STEPS. From a house at Cologne, of the twelfth century	ib.	—
CORNICES. DECORATED. Tower of S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280	—	63
This date is probably rather too early, the exact age of this very beautiful tower and spire is not known, but must be about 1300.		
Chancel of Grantham, Lincolnshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Altar-screen, Winchester cathedral	146	—
PERPENDICULAR. Ensham, Oxfordshire, c. 1450. Bp. Becketon's chantry, Wells cathedral, 1465. Gateway of the Close, Wells, 1505	—	ib.
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Woodford, Northamptonshire	ib.	—
PERPENDICULAR. Fyfield, Berkshire, c. 1500	—	64
This has been removed from its original position in the north-east corner within a few years. The mark of it in the plaster is still visible.		
S. Cross, near Winchester, c. 1460	—	ib.
Wooden table of the time of James I., Chipping-Warden, Northamptonshire	149	—
CREST. Exeter cathedral, (this is of lead)	150	—
CREST-TILES. Leverington, Cambridgeshire, crest of stone-roofed porch	151	—
Easton, Hampshire	ib.	—
CROCKETS. EARLY ENGLISH. Two from Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240	—	65
Choir, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	ib.
This is from the large piers of the choir, and is there used on the central pillar between the slender detached shafts. See Plate 150.		
Westminster abbey, c. 1260	—	ib.
This is an ornament used in one of the mouldings of the chapter-house door, but in form and character it corresponds very closely with an Early English crocket.		

CROCKETS.

	PAGE	PLATE
Presbytery, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200	—	65
This is taken from the shafts of the arcade in the presbytery. It rises from the centre one, and lies partly over the detached ones, producing a very rich effect. See Plate 150.		
DECORATED. Hawton, Nottinghamshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1330	—	ib.
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PERPENDICULAR. S. Mary's, Beverley, on south porch, c. 1390. S. Alban's abbey, c. 1420. Crick, Northants, c. 1420. Litcham, Norfolk, c. 1450. The two last are of wood	—	ib.
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Ornamented. Crosby hall, London.		
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DECORATED STYLE.

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Porch . . . pls. 163	and	164	— circular, pls.		
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DIAPER. Two examples. Tomb of William de Valence,					
Westminster abbey				ib.	—
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NORMAN. Essendine chapel, Rutland, c. 1130 . . .				—	71
S. Margaret's at Cliffe, near Dover, Kent, c. 1130 . . .				—	ib.
S. Ebbe's, Oxford, c. 1140				—	72
This church is modern, but this old doorway has been preserved and rebuilt in the wall of the vestry.					
Iffley, Oxfordshire, c. 1140				—	ib.
Or more probably 1160. See the grounds for this date in Archæolog. Journal, vol. iv. p. 219.					
Fordington, near Dorchester, Dorsetshire, c. 1160 . . .				—	73
This is a very curious example. The sculptures have evidently					

DOORWAYS.

been cut after the door was built, and appear to have been drawn on the surface, and only so much of it cut away as would give relief to the figures. The kite-shaped shields and nasals shew sufficiently its Norman date.

Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, c. 1160

Penmon, Anglesea

The Welsh antiquaries are generally inclined to assign a very early date to this and similar examples. The probability however seems to be that they are more likely to be later than earlier than corresponding examples in England. The very thick abacus is often a mark of early work, but it is also frequently only a sign of rude country work, or a provincialism. It is difficult to find a dated example of stone sculpture in this country before the twelfth century, to which period the Norman doorways with sculpture in the head almost invariably belong.

Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, c. 1150

Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, c. 1150

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1160

This doorway is very late Norman, almost of transition character; the head of it affords a good example of reticulated masonry, which is not very common in England.

Fritwell, Oxfordshire, c. 1150. Kirkham priory, York-
shire, c. 1150. Newton, Oxfordshire, c. 1160

Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, c. 1160

This is quite of transitional character, the lozenge moulding with the points projecting and standing clear approaches very near to the tooth-ornament; the capitals are more Early English than Norman. The door retains its original iron-work. For the mouldings see

Chapter-house, Oxford, c. 1160

Nail-heads on door, Compton, Berks

EARLY ENGLISH. Luton, Huntingdonshire, c. 1200

This form is to be found in all the styles, but most frequently in the Early English. (See note, p. 43, vol. i.)

Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, c. 1220

Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260

Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1220

The square form and the mouldings of the abacus mark this as early in the style.

Irchester, Northamptonshire, c. 1220

An example of the use of stones of different colours, for the sake of

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— 74

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

— 75

— ib.

— 120

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177 —

— 76

— ib.

— ib.

— 77

— ib.

DOORWAYS.

variety, which prevails so much in this district of Northamptonshire. In this the door-head is formed of alternate light-coloured and brown stone.

Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1220 . . .	—	77
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Southwell minster, Notts . . .	178	—
Lichfield cathedral, c. 1260 . . .	—	79

DECORATED. Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, c. 1320.

Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1304 . . .	—	ib.
Banbury, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	80

This doorway is now destroyed; an account of it will be found in Beesley's History of Banbury, from which this engraving is borrowed: the work contains several other architectural engravings and a good deal of useful information.

Dunchurch, Warwickshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
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———— Section of mouldings . . .	318	—
Witney, Oxfordshire . . .	180	—
Nail-heads on door, S. Augustine's, Canterbury . . .	181	—

PERPENDICULAR. Merton college chapel, Oxford, north door, A.D. 1424 . . .

This transept was built by John Kemp, a fellow of the college, afterwards successively bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London, archbishop of York, and Canterbury. This part of the chapel was rededicated to S. John the Baptist, in 1424.

Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 . . .	—	ib.
———— Section of mouldings . . .	—	129

The contract for this church is dated in 1435, but it was not completed before 1440.

Beckley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450. Old, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 . . .	—	82
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DORMER-WINDOW. Chapel-Cleeve, Somerset, c. 1350 . 185 —

DRIPSTONE. See HOOD-MOULD.

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EARLY ENGLISH. Bishop Bridport's tomb, Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1246	—	84
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
These are both good examples of the most usual form of finials in this style, which are varied by having greater or less richness in the foliage.		
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	ib.
This is from the pinnacle of the piscina in the ante-chapel.		
Wimborne minster, Dorsetshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
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PERPENDICULAR. Magdalen college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1456. Chittlehampton, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
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The ornamental finish of gables of mediæval houses. The two last are of wood, and shew the usual mode of ornamenting the gable of a timber house.		
FIREPLACE. NORMAN. Rochester castle, c. 1130. Conisborough castle, c. 1170	—	87
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Aydon castle, Northumberland, c. 1270	—	88
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FOIL-ARCH. Trefoil opening. Trefoil arches. Cinquefoil arch .	ib.	—
FONT. NORMAN. Coleshill, Warwickshire, c. 1150 .	—	89

Arcade from do., see Plate 8.

This is a very curious and remarkable example, and is valuable for the arcade filled with rich foliage with which it is surrounded, part of which is given under ARCADE, and the rest here. The form of the nimbus is remarkable.



Coleshill, Warwickshire, (details,) c. 1150.

FONT.	PAGE	PLATE
It is only the bowl which is Norman, and it has been placed on a later shaft, which is also of a different kind of stone.		
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Giles's, Oxford, c. 1220. Remarkable for the boldness of the tooth-ornament.	—	90
Lackford, Sussex, c. 1250	—	ib.
DECORATED. Offley, Hertfordshire, c. 1350 Window tracery either of the whole window or only the head was a frequent ornament of Decorated fonts.	—	91
Stanwick, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 This has been a very rich example, but has lost its shaft and been much mutilated. It stands in a very interesting church.	—	ib.
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1380 This is late in the style and is from a remarkable church, the date of the erection of which is tolerably well ascertained. See a pillar from the same church, Pl. 148 ; part of the roof, p. 399.	213	—
PERPENDICULAR. Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 A very usual form of a Perpendicular font.	—	92
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These three are all examples of the gables of timber houses, and might more properly perhaps have been called Barge-boards, which see.		
Shrewsbury abbey, c. 1350. Newgate, York	59	—



East Dereham.

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Another example from a buttress at East Dereham is here introduced.		
GALLERY. DECORATED. Exeter cathedral, c. 1300	—	94
This is a stone gallery in the north transept.		
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GURGOYLE. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277. Howden, Yorkshire, c. 1350. Horsley church, Derbyshire, c. 1450. S. Alkmund's church, Derby, c. 1450. S. Cuthbert's, York, c. 1450	228	—
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This is from the ruined church of S. Mary Magdalen. The tower, which is the only part standing, is of excellent proportions and worth studying.	—	ib.
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HAUNCH. Door, Jubbergate, York	248	—
A beautiful example of a rich timber doorway, of which there were many remaining in York, but they are now fast disappearing.		
HERRINGBONE WORK	249	—
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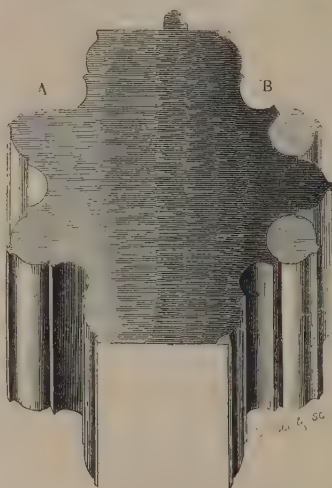
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See also Plate 86.		
HOODMOULD TERMINATIONS. NORMAN. Malmsbury abbey, Wilts, c. 1150	—	98
This is a very characteristic ornament, and is of frequent occurrence in Norman work.		
EARLY ENGLISH. S. Benedict's, Lincoln, c. 1250	—	ib.
Stanwick, Northamptonshire, c. 1230	—	ib.
Garsington, Oxfordshire, c. 1200	—	ib.
DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277	—	ib.
This appears to be the head of Edward I., in whose reign the chapel was built.		
Rushden, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Chippenham, Wilts, c. 1460. Layer Marney, Essex, c. 1520	—	ib.
Marston, Oxfordshire, c. 1520	—	ib.
This contains the monogram MARIA, so frequently used.		
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Cathedral, S. Lo, Normandy, c. 1300	—	ib.
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CONTINUOUS and SHAFTED alternately. Yarmouth, Norfolk. Ely cathedral	—	ib.

IMPOST.

CONTINUOUS and DISCONTINUOUS. S. Crux, York .

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Section of pillar and arch-mouldings.

This is very curious. The annexed plan, in which A shews the pier and B the arch mouldings, will explain the junction of the two suites of mouldings more clearly.

S. Helen's, Stone-gate, York .

— ib.

This is partly continuous, but the outer mouldings are carried on a corbel.

IONIC ORDER. Capital from the Erectheum, Athens .

267 —

IRON-WORK. Part of a door, Winchester cathedral .

— 100*

N.B. The woodcut is turned so as to place the top of the figure on the left hand.

Monument of Queen Eleanor, Westminster abbey, A.D. 1294

— ib.

A very fine example of that period, very similar in character to that on the chapter-house door, York.

On an Early English chest	125	—
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Nail-heads. On a Norman door	177	—
On a Decorated door	181	—
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IRON-WORK.

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Lock, Winchester cathedral	291	—
See also KNOCKER, Plate 101; and Lock, Plate 105.		
JOGGLE p. 275, and	276	—
KING-POST. Old Shoreham, Sussex	278	—
KNOCKER. Evreux cathedral. Rue des Consuls, Auxerre.		
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Three examples of Flamboyant iron-work.		
Stockbury, Kent	—	ib.
LAVATORY. Chapter-house, Selby, Yorkshire, c. 1250.		
Salisbury cathedral, circa 1400	—	102
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1350	—	103

This with its screen occupies the last bay of the south aisle of the choir at its junction with the eastern transept. The fire-place belonging to it is inserted in the Early English arcade, and the original chimney still remains on the outside.

Cloisters, Norwich

In this instance there are two lavatories adjoining, and they are of fifteenth century date, and have been inserted with their niches and paneling, under the Decorated arches of the cloisters.

LETTERN. Bury church, Huntingdonshire, c. 1300

A curious and early example, and may probably be somewhat earlier than the date here given.

Ramsey church, Huntingdonshire, c. 1450

The book is chained to the desk as mentioned in the text.

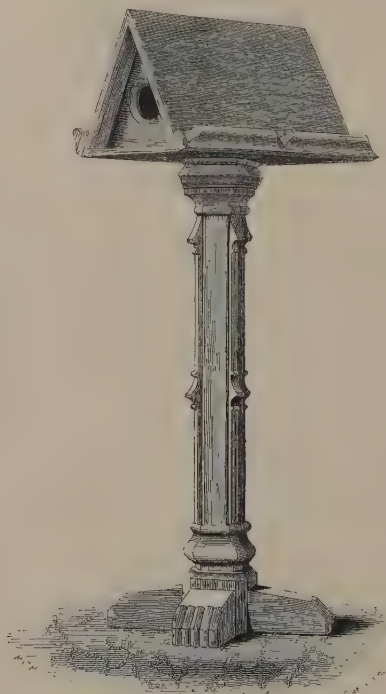


Lettern, Lingfield, Surrey.

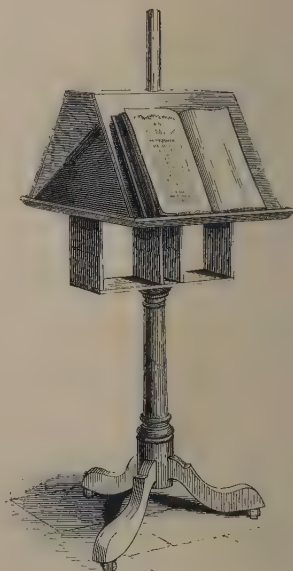
LETTERN.

S. Michael's, Norwich	PAGE	PLATE
Detling, Kent	285	—
A very rich example of unusual form, having all the four sides sloping instead of two as is usual.	ib.	—
S. Gregory's, Norwich. A brass eagle	286	—
S. Crux, York	ib.	—
Lingfield, Surrey, (last page.) Albury, Hertfordshire.		
Two good examples of plain Perpendicular work.		
Islip, Oxfordshire.		

A very plain and rather singular example of the revived use of the lettern in the time of Charles II. It formed part of the furniture of the chancel built by Dr. South. The book of Homilies is placed upon it, and it may have been originally intended for that purpose, according to the Injunctions.



Albury, Hertfordshire.



Islip, Oxfordshire.

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<i>Herringbone work</i> . Tamworth castle	249	108
These stones are laid edgeways.		
<i>Rubble</i> . S. Leonard's, Malling, Kent	—	ib.
<i>Long and short work</i> . Burcombe, Wiltshire. Wittering, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
<i>Wide jointed</i> . White tower, London	—	ib.
This is early Norman work, and is a valuable example. The same kind of joint occurs in the work of Remigius, at Lincoln.		
<i>Wide and fine jointed</i> . Winchester cathedral	—	ib.
This shews the junction of the early Norman or wide jointed masonry with the later or fine jointed, and is valuable for fixing dates.		
Rochester	300	—
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EARLY ENGLISH. Coffin-slab. Romsey, Hampshire	ib.	—
See Cutts' Manual of Monumental Slabs.		
DECORATED. Coffin-slab. Bredon, Worcestershire	310	—
This is a very remarkable example. It is now placed upright against the wall in the chancel. For description, see Archæol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 90.		
S. Stephen's, Bristol	311	—
A Decorated monument, or high tomb, with effigies and canopy. For a description, see Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 82, but the monument is evidently of earlier date than there assigned to it.		
MOORISH or ARABIAN ARCHITECTURE. Entrance to the mosque of Cordova, Spain	—	109
This example is given as shewing several peculiarities, viz., a doorway of the most usual form, a horse-shoe arch within a square label and having its Arabic inscriptions from the Koran, an arcade, windows, and lastly a singular form of battlement.		
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<i>Cyma recta.</i> Theatre of Marcellus, Rome	159	ib.
<i>Cyma reversa, or ogee.</i> Temple of Antoninus, and Faustinus, Rome	ib.	ib.
<i>Quirked ogee.</i> Arch of Constantine, Rome	379	ib.
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MOULDINGS.

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<i>Apophyges.</i> Baths of Diocletian, Rome	—	ib.
<i>Reeds</i>	—	ib.
<i>Dentils</i>	165	—
<i>Egg and Anchor</i>	193	—
NORMAN. Fire-place, Newcastle castle, Northumberland, c. 1080	—	111
This is an early example of the billet moulding, as the castle was built by order of Robert, duke of Normandy. The mouldings are very simple.		
West front, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1090	—	ib.
This is the section of an arch at the west end, which was the work of Remigius the first bishop. The ornament under the dripstone is very characteristic of early work.		
<i>Square billet</i> , Ardenne abbey, Normandy	316	—
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
The ornaments of this, the flat billet and sunk lozenge, which are shallow and require little skill in the execution, bespeak the early character of this example. This is the work of Ernulph.		
Arch, choir, Peterborough cathedral, c. 1140	—	ib.
A good example of plain Norman.		
Binham, Norfolk	315	—
Norwich cathedral	ib.	—
Peterborough cathedral, (two examples)	ib.	—
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1178	—	ib.
This is from the work of William of Sens, and a comparison of this with the one above it, which is from the same part of the cathedral but of later date, will shew the progress which had been made between the two periods. In the first the work is of the most simple design and the work shallow, while in the last a more elegant outline has been given, and the cutting is bold, deep, and finished. See Willis's Canterbury, p. 88.		
Western transept, Ely cathedral	—	ib.
The keeled moulding on the angle of this shews a late date, and a tendency to transition.		
S. Mary's guild, Lincoln, c. 1140	—	112
This building, which is commonly called John of Gaunt's stables, has a fine entrance gateway, of which this is a section. It is remarkable		

MOULDINGS.

on several accounts, first the sunk roses or flowers on the dripstone; secondly, the ornament in the hollow, which, at first sight, closely resembles the tooth-ornament, but differs from it in several respects, and particularly in its want of projection, the angles formed by the sides being very obtuse and the centre flat. The same ornament occurs in the west doorway of the cathedral, which was the work of Bishop Alexander about 1140. The next peculiarity is the moulding which occurs twice in the section. This is a round with a groove or channel taken out on its most projecting part.

S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1140; arch on the tower . — 112

The section here given is that of an arch on the exterior of the west side of the tower, the original intention of which does not seem to have been well understood. It is, however, most probable that it was the arch of the original west window. The church is a celebrated example, and this arch will fully bear out its reputation. The details are extremely beautiful and varied, and worked with great delicacy but not much depth.

Window, Moyes's hall, Bury S. Edmund's, c. 1160 . — ib.

Door, Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . — ib.

Ambrosden, Oxfordshire, c. 1160 . — ib.

These are all good specimens of late Norman work.

MOULDINGS and ORNAMENTS. Early NORMAN . — 113

These examples are brought together for the purpose of shewing what were the general modes by which ornament was produced in the early Norman buildings. It will be seen that this was in general accomplished by making the simplest forms possible, two sets of oblique lines crossing each other, and then from the centres of the lozenges thus formed cutting away the stone slopingly to the points, and thus by lowering one set giving relief to the alternate ones. By these means the lozenges at Old Sarum, Deeping, and Walmer, and the hatchings at Westminster, have been produced.

White tower, tower of London, A.D. 1081 . — ib.

This is the abacus of the capital described on Plate 45. The ornament consists of the cable, and a variety of what is sometimes called star moulding. This is formed by drawing the diagonals of a square and cutting down the intervals.

Clemping, Sussex, c. 1100 . — ib.

This ornament consists merely of a set of hollow squares which have been cut down in the manner above described.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

PAGE PLATE

Remains of Old Sarum. In the wall of the north gate of the Close, Salisbury, c. 1120 — 113

In the walls of the Close and in some of the interior walls of the cathedral at Salisbury, are built in many stones carved with Norman details, some of early and some of later date. These must evidently have been brought from the cathedral of Old Sarum when it was pulled down and the present structure built. The specimens here given are from the north gate of the Close, and from the character of their ornaments have evidently belonged to the older portions of the ancient cathedral.

Deeping S. James, Lincolnshire, c. 1120 — ib.

This shews a raised lozenge, and single zig-zag.

Walmer, Kent, c. 1120 — ib.

Has the sunk lozenge and double billet.

Transept, Winchester cathedral, A.D. 1090 — ib.

This has been called a prismatic billet. It is produced by marking out squares on the three sides of the moulding, and cutting away the alternate spaces, and has much the effect of bricks set end-ways and corner-ways.

Westminster hall, A.D. 1097 — ib.

This is called the hatched or saw-tooth ornament; it is here worked on the three faces of the string.

Southwell minster, Nottinghamshire, c. 1100 — ib.

The first of these is an arch-moulding, and shews the ornament mentioned before, and also a singular one of double cones or fusils lying side by side, and which produce a curious effect. The second is an ornament on a capital.

NORMAN. *Zigzag or chevron* — 114

This Plate presents an assemblage of varieties of the zigzag, the most characteristic ornament of the Norman period. See also pp. 128 and 525 —

North Hinksey, Berks — ib.

This is a common form; the mouldings consist of a hollow and a round cut on the plane of the wall.

Guibray, Normandy — ib.

Shews the zigzag projecting, that is, cut with salient and re-entering angles.

Fresne, Camilly, Normandy — ib.

Has the two varieties forming a hollow lozenge between.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

	PAGE	PLATE
Bredgar, Kent	—	114
Has the nail-head on two of the mouldings.		
West door, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1140	—	ib.
This is from the elaborate work of Bishop Alexander, in the time of Stephen, and is remarkable for exhibiting an ornament very similar to, though not identical with, the ball-flower, and another which was afterwards used in Early English work. Very similar ornaments occur in France, in late Norman work, as at Notre Dame, Paris.		
New Romney, Kent	—	ib.
Shews another variety of the projecting zigzag.		
Iffley, Oxfordshire	—	ib.
A series cut on a plain surface.		
Hadiscoe, Norfolk	—	ib.
This is a very singular example, the zigzag being reversed and cut across the moulding.		
Andover, Hants	—	ib.
Combined with the scallop.		
Beaulieu, near Caen, Normandy	—	ib.
Is an example of the mode of filling up the zigzag in rich work.		
Barfreton, Kent	—	ib.
Is a very curious example. It is cut on two planes, that on the lower one forming a regular zigzag, while that on the upper is interrupted, and forms alternate lozenges with the lower one.		
Sutterton, Lincolnshire	—	ib.
Shews a very good but unusual mode of ornamenting the zigzag.		
Cable. Romsey, Hants	—	115
This moulding is used in almost all periods of Norman work.		
Twining stem. Wimboltsham, Norfolk	—	ib.
This is another variety of the same, but not so common.		
1. Beaded, 2. Twisted panel. Durham cathedral	—	ib.
Is an unusual variety of the same type.		
Billeted cable. Jew's House, Lincoln	—	ib.
Is another variety, but ornamented with the billet.		
Intersecting and cable. S. Georges de Boscherville	—	ib.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

	PAGE	PLATE
<i>Nail-head.</i> Upton S. Leonard's, Gloucestershire	—	115
The nail-head being an ornament easily cut, was much used in almost all periods of Norman work, and also in the earlier examples of Early English capitals, &c., and may be safely considered as the origin of the tooth ornament.		
S. Contet, near Caen, Normandy	—	ib.
This and another of similar character are generally used in late or transition work, as at Glastonbury abbey, and at Hargrave, Plate 120.		
<i>Star.</i> Herringfleet, Suffolk	—	ib.
This ornament, which is formed by cutting down in a sloping manner the intervals between a square and its diagonals, is much used in abaci and similar situations.		
<i>Lozenge.</i> Tickencote, Rutland	—	ib.
This church has a very rich chancel-arch, from which this moulding is taken. The lozenge is formed by the junction of two zigzags.		
<i>Enriched Lozenge.</i> Montivilliers, Normandy	—	ib.
In this the spaces in the lozenges are merely sunk.		
<i>Segmental Billet.</i> Abbaye aux Dames, Caen	—	116
<i>Nebule and Billet.</i> S. Contet-les-Caen	—	ib.
<i>Roll Billet, double.</i> Binham Priory, Norfolk	—	ib.
<i>Square Billet, double.</i> S. Augustine's, Canterbury	—	ib.
<i>Segmental and square Billet.</i> S. Mary's, Leicester	—	ib.
<i>Billet and studded.</i> Llandaff cathedral	—	ib.
The billet in its various forms being merely the retaining or cutting away of alternate portions of any given moulding, was an ornament easily executed, and therefore extensively used in all periods of Norman work. In the Abbaye aux Dames it is a half round laid on the flat faces of a three-sided moulding. In S. Contet, Binham, and Llandaff, it is cut on round mouldings, at S. Augustine's on a square, and at S. Mary's, Leicester, is alternately a half round and half square.		
Cloisters, Peterborough cathedral	—	ib.
This is a very singular ornament, and consists of two rows of stones, the semicircular ends of which project at right angles from the wall, but it produces a very good effect.		
Bredgar, Kent	—	ib.
This is the nail-head cut alternately on the upper and lower face of a three-sided moulding, and is another example of what might be easily converted into a tooth ornament, and the same may be said of		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

Iffley and North Hinksey. The indented is much used in transition work, and sometimes in Early English.

Indented. 1. Iffley, Oxfordshire. 2. S. Nicholas, Norwich

Ditto, North Hinksey, Berks — 116

Beak-head. S. Ebbe's, Oxford — ib.

Cat's-head. Tickencote, Rutland — 117

Ditto, West door, Lincoln cathedral — ib.

Ditto, Charney, Berks — ib.

See also CAPITAL, Nun Monkton, p. 110.

These are all varieties of a mode of ornament much used in the richest period of Norman for ornamenting doorways, windows, and arches. The one from Lincoln is from the rich door of Bishop Alexander, and shews the double as well as the single head. Very fine examples of both occur also at Iffley.

Bird's head. S. Cross, Hants — ib.

This occurs on a window, and is a very beautiful variation of the mode of filling up a zigzag.

Scolloped. Hadiscoe, Norfolk. Castor, Northamptonshire — ib.

The scollop is an ornament frequently used either by itself or in combination with others.

Interrupted arched. S. Alban's abbey church — ib.

Label corbel-table. S. Julian's, Norwich — ib.

Nebule corbel-table. S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln — ib.

Binham Priory, Norfolk — ib.

These are two varieties of the waved line or nebule which is not unfrequently used as a corbel-table.

Pellet. Door, Iffley, Oxfordshire — 118

The doors and arches of this fine church present a great variety of details, two of which are here given; viz., the pellet, which is an ornament very frequently in use, and the rose, which is more unusual.

Studded. Hales, Norfolk — ib.

Fir-cone or Fir-apple. Croyland abbey, Lincolnshire — ib.

This is a variety of the pellet, but being cross-hatched gives it the appearance of a fir-cone.

Rose. Door, Iffley, Oxon — ib.

Ditto, Nun Monkton, Yorkshire — ib.

Is another variety, and occurs here in transition almost Early English work. A form very similar is found in the work of Bishop Alexander

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

PAGE PLATE

at Lincoln, Plate 114, in the Early English work in the choir at Lincoln as a hoodmould termination, and again at S. Mary's, Beverley, Plate 127. It seems therefore to have been a favourite form, though it is impossible to say what it is intended to represent.

1. *Diamond frette*. Lincoln cathedral, c. 1140 . . . — 118

The two examples here given occur in the work of Bishop Alexander so often mentioned.

- Chain*. S. William's chapel, York . . . — ib.

The chain moulding is not common, and the chapel from which this was taken is now entirely destroyed.

- Double cone*. Stoneleigh, Warwickshire . . . — ib.

This is not of common occurrence; an example differently arranged is shewn in Plate 113.

- Triangular frette* or *dovetail*. Ely cathedral . . . — ib.

2. *Embattled*. Lincoln cathedral . . . — ib.

- Trellis* and *Medallion*. Malmsbury abbey . . . — 119

These two ornaments are much used in rich Norman work, the first for enriching the shafts, and the latter for the arches of doors, &c., where the medallions are generally filled with the signs of the zodiac and other subjects.

- Open heart* and *Antique*. Jew's House, Lincoln . . . — ib.

These, the second of which is an evident imitation of Grecian ornament, are taken from the fine twelfth-century house known as the Jew's House in Lincoln, and which appears to be of about the same date as the next example.

3. West door, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1145 . . . — ib.

The work of Bishop Alexander. The specimen here given is an abacus of one of the shafts.

- Overlapping*. S. Margaret's, York . . . — ib.

This is an uncommon and very curious example, the ornament appearing to lie over the mouldings which are seen through the openings.

- Patricksbourne, Kent . . . — ib.

These appear to belong to the same class as Malmsbury.

4. West door, Lincoln, c. 1145 . . . — ib.

This is another example from the work of Alexander so often mentioned. It, as well as the three following examples, have a strong resemblance to the tooth ornament, but the differences are pointed out in Plate 112.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.		PAGE	PLATE
Patricksbourne, Kent		—	119
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1180		—	ib.
From the so-called baptistery at Canterbury. (See Willis's Canterbury cathedral, p. 82.)			
NORMAN and TRANSITION		—	120
The whole of the examples in this Plate are transitional.			
Nun Monkton, Yorkshire, c. 1180		—	ib.
This is taken from a small but highly interesting and curious church, which is for the most part Early English, but has many portions which have more or less of Norman or Transition character about them, and of this class is the west doorway from which this section is taken. It is an excellent specimen of transition, though it has more of Norman than Early English character. The profile retains the general square form of the Norman, but the angle moulding is keeled, and the hollows on each side are enlarged. The ornament is an enriched zigzag which overlies the keeled moulding, allowing it only to be seen through the intervals. (See Arch. Journal, vol. iv. p. 181.)			
Canterbury cathedral, c. 1178		—	ib.
This is a rib-moulding from the work of William of Sens, and has much of transition character about it, for though in general appearance it is Norman, the deep hollows of the moulding and the almost entire loss of the original squareness of the whole mass, approximate it to Early English.			
Ratcliffe, Bucks, c. 1180		—	ib.
In this again the zigzags form lozenges, but they are not pierced as in the last example. An obtuse tooth ornament is used in the drip-stone.			
Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, c. 1180		—	ib.
The ornament here is produced by the meeting of two zigzags on the angle, and by cutting away the stone of the alternate spaces they are left detached, and the large round moulding shewn underneath. A small tooth ornament is also used.			
Hargrave, Northamptonshire, c. 1200		—	ib.
In this almost all Norman features have disappeared except the disjointed chevrons which lie over the hollow mouldings. The tooth is used, and the mouldings are more rounded than in the preceding examples.			
Glastonbury abbey, c. 1180		—	ib.
This is a portion of one of the doorways, and is of transition charac-			

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

ter, but the foliage of this very interesting ruin is of the most rich and varied design.

EARLY ENGLISH Chancel-arch, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200

West door, Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1200

In these are distinct features of transition. In the chancel-arch the square Norman form and the transition keel moulding are both evident. In the doorway, though the square outline is still retained, it is cut up into so many mouldings and deep hollows, that it is no longer transition, but genuine Early English, though certainly *early* in the style.

Great Addington, Northamptonshire

This has little of transition remaining except the zigzag, and, although round-headed, is an Early English arch in the rest of its details.

Courtldodge, Godmersham, Kent, c. 1260

Netley abbey, c. 1250

North door, Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1250

These are all genuine Early English, and exhibit the characteristic, deeply undercut rounds and deep hollows.

Diagram of Early English mouldings. See pp. 316 and

Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1225

Temple church, London, A.D. 1240 (two examples)

The first of these exhibits the filleted rounds, and the second has a very singular grooved moulding which appears to be of early character. Another moulding from the same church is here introduced, which is a still better example of Early English.

PAGE PLATE

— 121

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

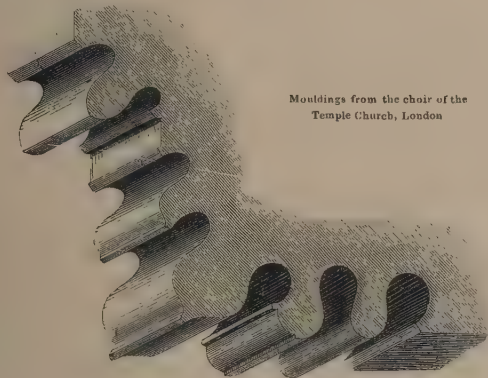
— ib.

— ib.

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Mouldings from the choir of the
Temple Church, London

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

	PAGE	PLATE
Woodford, Northamptonshire	—	122
Is a particularly good specimen of this period.		
College church, Brackley, Northamptonshire	316	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. TOOTH ORNAMENT. Lincoln cathedral.	—	123
This is from the doorway of the north aisle of the choir. This and the next shew two of the most usual plain forms.		
Chipping Warden, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Peterborough cathedral	—	ib.
The tooth in this example being used at long intervals, produces a very singular effect.		
Stone, Kent	—	ib.
Binham priory, Norfolk (four examples)	—	ib.
These are taken from the west front of this interesting building.		
Dunstable priory	—	ib.
West door, S. Cross, Hants	—	ib.
These shew some of the numerous varieties of ornament which this originally simple form gave rise to, and it would be curious to trace it from the simple nail-head until it was lost in the Decorated foliage of the next style.		
DECORATED. TOOTH ORNAMENT. Southwell minster, Notts. Cherrington, Warwickshire	—	ib.
These are Decorated examples, the first occupies the cornice of the chapter-house, and the latter is from a monument.		
EARLY ENGLISH. ORNAMENTED. Lincoln cathedral, A.D. 1200 (two examples)	—	124
As before observed, this cathedral is particularly rich in light and elegant foliage. The first example is a specimen of this. The foliage is entirely undercut, and lies completely detached from the hollow moulding. The second consists of a series of roses, and is from the doorway of the north aisle of the choir.		
Ely cathedral, A.D. 1200	—	ib.
Galilee, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1220	—	ib.
Is a portion of the doorway leading into the transept. It consists of two round and two angular mouldings, but the latter are cut into tooth ornaments and the former into trefoils, and produce altogether a most rich effect.		
Hythe, Kent, c. 1220	—	ib.
This is part of a string under the east window, and is very singular.		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

It consists of a series of squares enclosing circles and quatrefoils, which are very deeply cut, so that the centres stand in very bold relief.

	PAGE	PLATE
Peterborough cathedral, c. 1240	—	124
Winchester cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Transition. Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280 n.	—	122
Window, north aisle, Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	ib.

Both these sections, particularly the first, belong to the transition or geometrical period.

Bishop Bridport's tomb, Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1246.	—	124
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
Old organ-screen, Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1258 (two examples)	—	ib.

Ely, Peterborough, Winchester, Warmington, and Salisbury shew different applications of the characteristic trefoil, and other varieties of foliage.

DECORATED. Ely cathedral, c. 1330	—	125
Howden, Yorkshire	—	ib.
Selby, Yorkshire	—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.

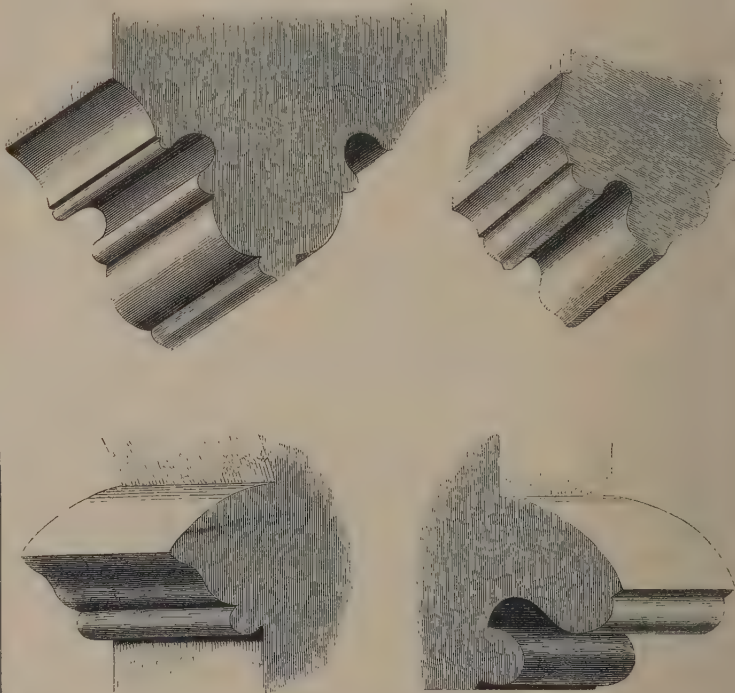
By comparing this plate with that of the Early English, it will be seen that there is a great difference of character. The hollows are not so deep, and the rounds are scarcely undercut, and the fillets are more common. The one from Headington exhibits a moulding which seems to be peculiar to this style. This is what may be called a *sunk chamfer*, and consists of a chamfer with a small square cut on its upper and lower edge, and thus by the light and shade produced adding greater distinctness to the outline.

East window, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	126
Door, N. aisle, Great Haseley, c. 1350	—	ib.
Thorpe Malsor, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Door, Kiddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Window, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Window, Little Wenham hall, Suffolk, c. 1300	—	ib.

The whole of these examples exhibit different varieties of the scroll moulding in their hood-moulds, and the first one from Haseley shews also the inner arch of the window, or as it is sometimes called, rear arch, or escoinson arch.

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

The following examples from S. Stephen's chapel are introduced here, as being particularly good, and somewhat different from any given in the Plates.



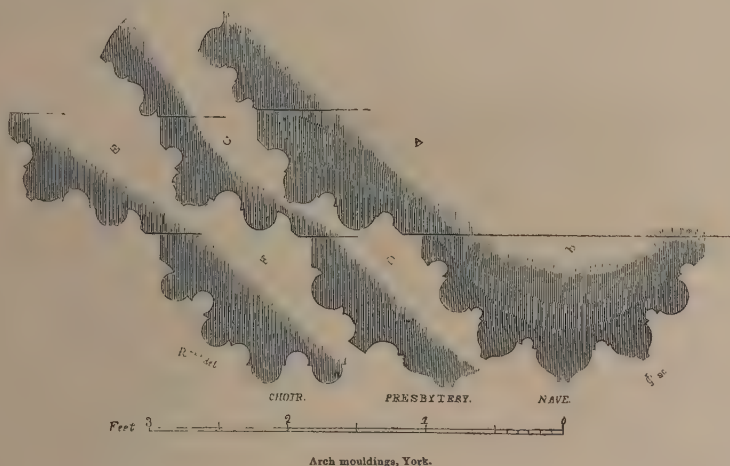
S. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, 1330-1352.

The work is indebted to Mr. Mackenzie for these four sections of mouldings.

	PAGE	PLATE
Broughton church, Oxon, (two examples) . . .	317	—
Middleton Cheney, Oxon	ib.	—
Chacombe, Northamptonshire	318	—
<i>Swelled chamfer</i>	ib.	—

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

York cathedral.



Arch mouldings, York.

A section of the arches of the nave, (c. 1300,) presbytery, (c. 1370,) and choir, (c. 1390,) of York, is introduced here on account of the characteristic form of the mouldings, which consist chiefly of filleted rounds and small hollows. (Willis's Arch. Hist. of York Cathedral, p. 23.)

Ornamented. DECORATED. Hawton, Notts, c. 1300	—	127
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The chancel from which this is taken is of early Decorated or geometrical character, and contains some of the richest and most beautiful work of that period which we possess, and of which the finial, Plate 85, is a specimen.

West door, York cathedral, c. 1350	—	ib.
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This is from the very rich west door, and shews a variety of the four-leaved flower, which is, next to the BALL FLOWER, (Plate 21,) the most characteristic ornament of the Decorated period. Wells, Oxford, and Coggs, shew the simple and more common forms of this flower, while that from Wellingborough, which is taken from the beautiful east window, Plate 247, shews a still richer example.

Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300	—	ib.
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These are taken from the chapter-house, the work of which is exquisite.

Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
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MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

	PAGE	PLATE
S. Mary's, Beverley, c. 1300	—	127
This has been referred to before under Plate 114.		
Door, Adderbury, Oxon, c. 1330	—	ib.
Is a very fine church, the south doorway, from which this is taken, containing a great variety of rich detail.		
Southwell minster, Notts, c. 1300	—	ib.
Lady Chapel, Wells cathedral, c. 1330	—	ib.
North window, Coggs, Oxon, c. 1350	—	ib.
Latin chapel, Oxford cathedral, c. 1350	—	ib.
Dorchester church, Oxfordshire	318	—
This is the moulding of the doorway on page 180, vol. i. The centre member is remarkable, being grooved and ornamented with the four-leaved flower.		
Steventon church, Berkshire	ib.	—
PERPENDICULAR. Door of refectory, cloisters, Norwich,		
A.D. 1415	—	128
Pier-arch, presbytery, Norwich, A.D. 1480	—	ib.
West door, Emneth, Norfolk	—	ib.
Nave, Winchester cathedral	—	ib.
Hen. VIIIth's chapel, Westminster abbey	—	ib.
West door, Iselham, Cambridgeshire	—	ib.
This is a plate of the most characteristic forms of mouldings of this style, and differences will be best understood by comparing them with the plates of the preceding styles. The cloister, Norwich, shews the small rounds and shallow hollows so frequently met with. Emneth, Winchester, Westminster, and Iselham shew a form which is very much used, the double ogee or brace-moulding, which consists of two ogees cut in opposite directions. Westminster and Iselham shew also the deep wide hollow so often met with in doors and windows. Winchester shews the most common form of hoodmould.		
Window, east end of north aisle, Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1430	—	129
This shews more clearly the wide hollow in windows and doorways, and is altogether a very characteristic example.		
Clerestory window, Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
West door, Fotheringhay, A.D. 1440 (two examples)	—	ib.
West window, Fotheringhay, A.D. 1440	—	ib.
All the details from this church are valuable from the date being so well known, because the contract for the building of it is still extant. The		

MOULDINGS AND ORNAMENTS.

doorway (Plate 81) exhibits good examples of the boutel or round moulding. The centre one is here finished with a capital to carry the arch mouldings, and the other two have bases and run round the square door without capitals.

Door, Heavitree, Devonshire, c. 1480	—	129
Ornamented. Porlock, Somersetshire, c. 1460	—	130

Porlock and S. Alban's in this, and Heavitree in the last Plate, shew the introduction of the square form of ornament which succeeded the four-leaved flower of the last style.

Combe in Teignhead, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
Is a good specimen of the style of wood-carving in Devonshire.		
Monument, Wells cathedral, A.D. 1465	—	ib.
S. Alban's, Hertfordshire, A.D. 1447	—	ib.
S. Frideswide's shrine, Oxford cathedral, c. 1480 (two specimens)	—	ib.

These are taken from the stone portion of the beautiful shrine in the cathedral. The first example is a variety of what is generally called the Tudor flower, but it is not detached as it commonly is.

Whitchurch, Somersetshire, c. 1480	—	ib.
S. Alban's, Hertfordshire, c. 1480	—	ib.
West end of nave, S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	ib.
Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, A.D. 1510	—	ib.
Balliol college, Oxford	318	—
<i>Brace moulding</i>	319	—
<i>Undulating moulding</i>	ib.	—
S. Mary, Overee, Southwark, c. 1480	ib.	—

FLAMBOYANT. Nave arches, Abbeville	—	131
Nave arches, S. Trinité, Falaise	—	ib.
Nave arches, S. Pierre, Coutances	—	ib.
Side window, church at Villequier	—	ib.
Window on south side, S. Trinité, Falaise	—	ib.
Window, church at Clery	—	ib.

These are selected from various French churches, and exhibit the peculiarities of the mouldings. The thinness and great projection of those at Coutances, Villequier, and Falaise, are very remarkable.

MOULDINGS OF BASEMENTS. EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200

— 132

MOULDINGS OF BASEMENTS.

Southwell minster, Nottinghamshire, c. 1220

PAGE — PLATE 132

The first is from the choir of Lincoln, and is remarkable for the great boldness of its mouldings by which that portion of the building is characterized. Southwell, though not so bold, is a very good example.

DECORATED. Leadenham, Lincolnshire, c. 1330

— ib.

Grantham, Lincolnshire, c. 1330

— ib.

These are both marked by the distinctive mouldings of the style, but the one from Leadenham is unusually rich.

PERPENDICULAR. New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386.

S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488

— ib.

MOULDINGS OF STRINGS. NORMAN. Peterborough cathedral, c. 1140

— 133

Ely cathedral, c. 1140

— ib.

These are both from large fine buildings, and are highly ornamented, but though *strings* are frequently cut in various ways, they are more commonly plain and of the form of the abacus, that is square with the lower side chamfered, or with both sides chamfered.

EARLY ENGLISH. Choir, Lincoln, c. 1200

— ib.

S. Sepulchre's, Northampton, c. 1220

— ib.

The first is from the choir at Lincoln, Plate 38, where it is very much used. The second, the sharp-keeled moulding, is a very common form, and much used in country churches.

Romsey, Hampshire, c. 1250

— ib.

Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240

— ib.

DECORATED. Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1277

— ib.

Sedgebarrow, Worcestershire, c. 1360

— ib.

Warmington, Warwickshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Finedon, Northamptonshire, c. 1340

— ib.

Merton and Finedon exhibit two forms of the roll moulding. They are both much used, particularly the latter. Warmington is unusually deep and bold.

PERPENDICULAR. Magdalene college, Oxford, A.D. 1480

— ib.

Wilby, Northamptonshire, c. 1450

— ib.

These are two of very common occurrence. The one from Magdalene does not differ materially from that at Sedgebarrow, except that the latter has greater boldness of curve in the upper moulding, and a chamfer instead of a small round moulding below.

	PAGE	PLATE
MOULDINGS OF RIBS. NORMAN. Gloucester crypt, A.D. 1100 (two examples)	—	134
The first example exhibits a massive square rib without mouldings, the next is little more than circular.		
TRANSITION. Oxford cathedral, c. 1180, and Glastonbury abbey, c. 1190	—	ib.
Is a form of very frequent occurrence.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Salisbury cathedral, A.D. 1250	—	ib.
S. Saviour's, Southwark, c. 1250 (two examples)	—	ib.
Temple church, London, A.D. 1240	—	ib.
Four different forms are here given, but those from Salisbury and S. Saviour's are the most usual.		
DECORATED. Gloucester cathedral, c. 1300, and c. 1318. (Two examples.)	—	ib.
The second is the most general form, but it is here decorated with the ball-flower, which gives it greater richness. (See Plate 221.)		
PERPENDICULAR. New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386	—	ib.
Divinity School, Oxford, c. 1450	—	ib.
These are both good and common forms. - Another, perhaps more usual one, is the New College one with a plain round substituted for the filleted moulding.		
FLAMBOYANT	209	—
MOULDING TERMINATIONS. Warmington, Northamptonshire	—	135
Westminster abbey	—	ib.
Salisbury cathedral	—	ib.
Rothwell, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Canterbury cathedral	—	ib.
Finedon, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Bayham abbey, Sussex	—	ib.
Pitsford, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
Finedon, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
This Plate exhibits the various modes used in the Early English and Decorated styles of ornamenting the junction of a chamfer and a square. The chamfer, sometimes plain and sometimes hollow, is much used on the inner splays of windows and in door jambs, and indeed in every situation where it was necessary for the admission of light or for the		

MOULDING TERMINATIONS.

sake of effect to take off the square angle. The junction of these has been laid hold of as an opportunity of adding ornament to plain surfaces, and the ingenuity and beauty with which this has been executed is surprising. One of the most elegant is that from Warmington, which is filled up with Early English foliage. The one from Finedon shews the most usual mode of finishing the upper and lower terminations of the chamfer of a window splay, that at Rothwell is on a large scale in the window in the tower, and the one from Salisbury is on a buttress.

MULLIONS. EARLY ENGLISH. Spire, Witney, Oxon,

c. 1250. (See Plate 258)

Plain mullions, early and late

PAGE PLATE

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321 —

DECORATED. Spire, S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280. (See Plates 154 and 258)

— ib.

Choir, Merton college chapel, A.D. 1277. (See Plate 242)

— ib.

S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1300. (See Plate 239)

— ib.

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1320. (See Plate 239)

— ib.

Oxford cathedral, c. 1320 and c. 1355. (Two examples.)

— ib.

PERPENDICULAR. Westminster hall, c. 1380

— ib.

New College chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1386

— ib.

Merton college chapel, A.D. 1424. (See Plate 253)

— ib.

Lincoln cathedral, c. 1450

— ib.

Burford, Oxfordshire, c. 1500

— ib.

MULTIFOIL ARCH

322 —

MUTULE

ib. —

NEWEL. Belsay castle

325 —

NORMAN STYLE.

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Abacus	4	1	Boss	78	35
Apse	—	4	Buttress	—	37
Arcade . pls. 6, 7	and	8	Capital, pp. 108, 828 ;		
Arch . pls. 14	and	15	and pls. 45	and	46
Balustre	54	—	Corbel	144	57
Base	60	23	Corbel-table	ib	62
— ornaments	—	27	Cusp	—	69
Bay	—	28	Doorway, 176,		
Billet	75	116	327.; and pls. 71	to	75
Bell-gable	—	32	Dripstone	187	—

NORMAN STYLE CONTINUED.				PAGE	PLATE
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Mouldings, p. 315; and pls. 111	to	120	Tower	—	210
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NAIL-HEAD. Twelfth century. Compton, Berks					
Thirteenth century. Laon				177	—
Fourteenth century. S. Augustine's, Canterbury				269	—
Fifteenth century. Coleshill				181	—
Fifteenth century. Henry VII.'s chapel				323	—
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OGEE. Diagram of the forms of				330	—
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ORIEL WINDOW. Vicar's Close, Wells				333	—
OVOLO. Moulding				334	—
PANEL. EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral				335	—
DECORATED. Tomb of Lady Montacute, 1355, Oxford				336	—
Aymer de Valence, 1324, Westminster				—	137
John of Eltham, 1334				—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Sir Giles Daubeny, 1508				—	ib.
Ruthel, bishop of Durham, 1522				—	ib.
John Langston, Esq., 1487, Caversfield, Bucks				—	ib.
Font, Little Walsingham, Norfolk, c. 1500				—	ib.
Colchester, c. 1500				—	138
Layer Marney hall, Essex, c. 1530				—	ib.
Shewing the linen pattern.					
Layer Marney hall, (two other examples.)				—	ib.
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EARLY ENGLISH. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1250. Panelled	—	ib.
DECORATED. Tower of S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1280, or 1300. With pierced trefoils	—	ib.
S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, A.D. 1337. Pierced, with a waving line	—	ib.
Beverley minster, c. 1350. Ornamented with diaper-work	—	ib.
Merton church, Oxon, c. 1380. With sunk panelling	—	ib.
Raunds, Northamptonshire, c. 1360. With a small Decorated battlement	340	—
PERPENDICULAR. S. Peter's, Dorchester, c. 1450. Battlemented	—	ib.
S. Peter's, Oxford, c. 1420. With sunk quatrefoils	—	ib.
Thornbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1540. With open work and pinnacles	—	140
FLAMBOYANT and FOREIGN DECORATED. S. Giles, Caen	340	—
Abbey of Ardennes, near Caen	—	ib.
S. Trinité, Falaise	—	ib.
S. Gervaise, Falaise. (Two specimens.)	—	ib.
PARGETTING. Part of Bishop King's house, Oxford, A.D. 1628. The date is cut on the wood-work	—	141
From a house in the High-street, Oxford, A.D. 1642	—	ib.
This house was pulled down in 1842.		
In the Corn-market, Oxford, c. 1620	—	ib.
At Banbury, Oxfordshire	341	—
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PENDANT. Ottery S. Mary, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	142
Collumpton, Devon, A.D. 1526	—	ib.
Divinity School, Oxford, A.D. 1490	—	ib.
Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, A.D. 1510	—	ib.
Christ Church hall, Oxford, A.D. 1528	—	ib.
PENDANT POST. Burford, Oxfordshire	345	—
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THE PERPENDICULAR STYLE.

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Bench-table . . .	75	—	Louvre . . .	203	193
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188, 248, 348, 349;			pls. 139	and	140
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Font . . .	—	92	Porch . . .	368	165
Gable . . .	223	93	Pulpit, . . . pls. 166	and	167
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Respond . . .	385	—	Tower . . .	—	213
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Roodloft, pls. 169	and	170	Vane . . .	505	—
Roof, pls. 178, 179,	and	180	Vault, pp. 508, 509	and	222
Screen, pls. 184	and	185	Vestry . . .	—	223
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Tabernacle, pp. 452,			— of spire . . .	—	258
453, 454	and	197	— of tower . . .	—	259
PERPEYN WALL. Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 . . .				351	—
This is one of the dwarf walls or solid screens which divide the chapels on the east side of the transept.					
PEW. DECORATED. Dol, Brittany, c. 1300 . . .				353	—
A very curious and early example, with early Decorated tracery.					
PERPENDICULAR. Irchester, Northamptonshire, c. 1450.				—	143
Finedon, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 . . .				—	ib.
These two are very fine examples of wooden panelling. At Finedon, nearly the whole church still has its original open seats of this character.					
Nettlecombe, Somersetshire, c. 1500 . . .				—	ib.
A late but very good and uncommon specimen, ornamented with foliage; this engraving is repeated by accident in the text, p. 352.					
Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1450 . . .				—	ib.
A good example of an end pew with the return and diagonal buttresses, ornamented with the monograms of the name of Christ.					
Milverton, Somersetshire, c. 1540 . . .				—	144
The arms on this pew are those of Henry VIII.; on another corresponding exactly with this is the date 1540 as part of the ornament.					
Braunton, Devonshire, c. 1500 . . .				—	ib.
This is one of a set of fine old pews with which this church is fitted, on several of them are the different instruments of the crucifixion; on this one the ladder and the hammer are represented. These implements are often called the emblems of the crucifixion, and are most exten-					

PEW.

sively employed as ornaments in mediæval work. These and the five wounds were called the coat armour of the Church, and are constantly represented on shields, as an armorial bearing.

Great Tew, Oxfordshire, c. 1500

PAGE PLATE

— 144

This church has been repewed of late years, the present example is one of the old pews which were removed at that time.

Steeple Aston, Oxfordshire, c. 1500

— ib.

The whole of this church is fitted with fine old pews of the same character as this one, but of a great variety of patterns, no two being alike. A series of engravings of them has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1360

— 145

The moulding of the rail of this pew appears like Decorated work. A working drawing of it has been published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450

— ib.

A good example of plain work rather early in the Perpendicular style: a working drawing of this has also been published, and it has been extensively copied.

Elkstone, Gloucestershire, c. 1350

— ib.

This pew has a very early appearance, and may perhaps be as old as the fourteenth century. Examples of this early period are however extremely rare.

Cubberley, Gloucestershire, c. 1520

— ib.

A good example of the linen panel, which is generally of the time of Henry VIII., to which period the greater part of our ancient pews clearly belong.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, A.D. 1510

— 146

The abbot's crozier with the name of Richard Bewforeste on a scroll shew this pew, or rather stall desk, to have been erected by that abbot, whose brass is on the floor in front of it.

Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, c. 1520

— ib.

The very singular series of poppies in this church, of which a specimen is here given, are believed to be unique, the costume of the heads marks the time of Henry VIII.; the diaper-work cut upon the face of the pew is also unusual at that period.

Binham priory, Norfolk, c. 1500

— ib.

The wavy line of the open-work at the back of this pew gives the idea of Decorated work, but the other details do not agree with that period. The poppies representing infants swathed are very curious.

	PAGE	PLATE
PILLAR. NORMAN. S. Peter's, Northampton, c. 1140	356	—
Geddington, Northamptonshire, c. 1150	—	147
Islip, Oxfordshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
Appleton, Berkshire, c. 1180	—	ib.
Notwithstanding the dwarfish and heavy character of the two last examples, they belong to the period of transition, as shewn by the mouldings of the bases, and they have pointed arches.		
Four plans	356 and 357	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1200	—	ib.
The crockets between the main pillar and the detached shafts are a very unusual feature, they are shewn also in the section of the pillar, Plate 150.		
Salisbury cathedral, choir, c. 1250, or rather perhaps 1225, the year that the eastern part was consecrated	—	ib.
This example shews the detached shafts.		
Salisbury cathedral, nave, c. 1250	—	ib.
In this the shafts are attached.		
Welford, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	ib.	—
A good example of the rather clumsy character which we frequently find in country churches, even in this elegant style.		
The Minstrel's Pillar, S. Mary's, Beverley	ib.	—
This engraving is presented to the work by the liberality of J. H. Markland, Esq., of Bath, it is taken from his valuable little work, the "Remarks on English Churches, and on the expediency of Sepulchral Memorials subservient to pious and Christian uses," in the hope that this beautiful example of the good taste of the minstrels of those days, may induce others to go and do likewise. How much better it would be for all parties, if the executors of a person deceased, would enquire if the church in which it is proposed to erect a monument to his memory could not be improved by a new window, a new porch, or a new pillar, which might serve for the monument, instead of the hideous pagan deformities, or the mere patches of black and white marble with which our churches are commonly disfigured.		
DECORATED. Orton-on-the-hill, Leicestershire, c. 1350	—	148
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1380	—	ib.
S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1380	—	ib.
Wymington is an uncommon and curious example from having channels cut in the face of the pillar, and not carried through to the		

PILLAR.	PAGE	PLATE
capital. The other two are of the kind commonly found in country churches, and which with slight variations belong to all the styles.		
Plan of pier	358	—
PERPENDICULAR. Old, Northamptonshire, c. 1450 .	—	148
A very common Perpendicular pillar with four shafts attached, each with its separate capital and base, the hollow moulding between them continued from the arch to the plinth.		
Stogumber, Somersetshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
In this example the mouldings of the capital and base are continued round the pillar, and not broken into separate shafts, the foliage is also continued round as a band, and the abacus recedes, according to the fashion of the west of England.		
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488	—	ib.
A good specimen of the ordinary clustered pillar of this style.		
PILLAR, SECTIONS OF. NORMAN. Rochester cathedral, c. 1150 or 1160, (two examples)	—	149
S. Margaret's at Cliffe, Dover, c. 1150	—	ib.
Islip, Oxon, c. 1200, Transition. (See Plate 147)	—	ib.
Cathedral, S. Die	—	ib.
S. Etienne, Nevers	—	ib.
These two foreign examples are given to shew the comparison, they are probably of rather later date as well as later character than the English examples above.		
Diagrams	356 and 357	
EARLY ENGLISH. Lincoln cathedral, choir, c. 1190 or 1200	—	150
See the capital on Plate 50.		
Lichfield cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
Roche abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
Finchale priory, Durham, A.D. 1266	—	ib.
Ruskington, Lincolnshire, c. 1250	pls: 150 and	151
Two examples, both of which shew the tooth ornament introduced on the body of the pillar, between the shafts.		
S. Saviour's, Southwark, c. 1250	—	ib.
Bicester, Oxfordshire, c. 1260	—	ib.
Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire, c. 1240	—	ib.
See the capital of this pillar on p. 17 of the Descriptive Index.		
EARLY FRENCH. Eu, Normandy, c. 1230	—	150

PILLAR, SECTIONS OF.		PAGE	PLATE
Cathedral, Chartres, c. 1220 (two examples)		—	151
These three examples shew the similarity between Early English and Early French work, and yet the difference in the manner of working the two styles; in the French there is greater simplicity, massiveness and boldness of character, in the English more elegance, and more ornament.			
DECORATED. Westminster abbey, nave		—	152
Berkeley, Gloucestershire, c. 1350		—	ib.
Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, c. 1350		—	ib.
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1350		—	ib.
Manchester cathedral, c. 1380		—	ib.
The last is a particularly fine example of the clustered pillars, and of the boldness with which the hollows were cut into the heart of the pillar.			
PERPENDICULAR. Arundel Sussex, c. 1450. Manchester cathedral, c. 1450		—	153
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440		—	ib.
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488		—	ib.
Cromer, Norfolk		—	ib.
See CAPITAL, Plate 52.			
FLAMBOYANT. Clery		—	ib.
A round pillar with shafts attached, but of very different character from the Perpendicular.			
Abbeville		—	ib.
This is a common Flamboyant pillar, the hollows are so shallow as to produce little more than a wavy line, and the projections scarcely cast any shadow.			
PINNACLE. EARLY ENGLISH. Oxford cathedral, c. 1220		—	154
These four curious and early pinnacles have lately been rebuilt with the upper part of the spire, and have lost much of their original character in the process.			
Peterborough cathedral, c. 1238		—	ib.
Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1240		—	ib.
In this elegant spire, the usual positions of the pinnacles at the four angles of the tower, are occupied by figures, of which this is one; the other three represent saints. The shafts and capitals are of Early English character, the latter with an imitation of the volute; the bases are ornamented with figures of animals.			
Battle church, Sussex		360	—

PINNACLE.

DECORATED. S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1300

PAGE — PLATE ib.

This celebrated and beautiful cluster of pinnacles is now being rebuilt (June 1850), the lower part with the canopies very faithfully restored, the upper part from the set-off had been previously rebuilt in the time of Charles I., and it is impossible to say how far the original design had been then exactly copied, but they are here represented as they are believed to have been originally built, preserving the proportions and the outlines exactly as they were handed down to us from the time of Charles I., and restoring the details only. In the new pinnacles a second set of canopies is introduced at the set-off, and the upper part of the pinnacle is carried up six feet higher than it was before.

For other details of this beautiful tower and spire see the cornice, Plate 63; a mullion, Plate 136; the parapet, Plate 139; one of the spire lights, Plate 258. The exact date is not known but is believed to be from 1280 to 1300.

PERPENDICULAR. John of Gaunt's palace, Lincoln

361 —

S. Stephen's, Bristol

359 --

The projecting wing of this pinnacle is now destroyed, but at Thornbury (Plate 140) they still remain: this appears to have been a fashion in late examples of the rich Perpendicular churches in the west of England.

This is a curious example of a kind of turret, or pinnacle, not uncommon in rich towers in the west of England, having a flying or hanging buttress at the outer angle.

For other pinnacles see also PORCH, Plate 165, and p. 209; PARAPET, Plate 140; TURRET, p. 50; MONUMENT, p. 311.

PISCINA. NORMAN. Crowmarsh Giffard, Oxfordshire, c.

1120 — 155

Kirkstall abbey, Yorkshire, c. 1160 -- ib.

Towersay, Buckinghamshire, c. 1150 — ib.

Ryarsh, Kent, c. 1150 — ib.

EARLY ENGLISH. Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1250

— 156

Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1250 — ib.

Cowling, Suffolk, c. 1260 — ib.

This example is remarkable for the richness of the mouldings.

Warmington, Northamptonshire 361 —

DECORATED. Fyfield, Berkshire, c. 1350 — ib.

Long Wittenham, Berkshire, 1300 — ib.

A curious example of a piscina and monument combined, having a diminutive effigy across the basin.

PISCINA.

	PAGE	PLATE
Cumnor, Berkshire, c. 1320	—	156
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, c. 1350	—	157
Blythford, Suffolk, c. 1300	—	ib.

These two are examples of the angle-piscina, which is not very common, though more so in some districts than in others, as in Bedfordshire.

Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, c. 1310	—	ib.
Stanford in the Vale, Berkshire, c. 1310	—	158

A very singular example with a reliquary above connected with it, and forming part of one design.

Great Addington, Northamptonshire	362	—
Binsey, Oxfordshire	ib.	—

PERPENDICULAR. Tackley, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	—	ib.
Seton chapel, Scotland, c. 1450	—	ib.

It will be observed that this example, like others from Scotland, differs considerably from either of the English styles, though more like the Perpendicular than any other.

Cobham, Kent, c. 1490	—	ib.
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POPPY-HEAD, or POPPIE. All Souls' college chapel, Oxford, (two examples,) c. 1450	—	159
Clifton Campville, Staffordshire	—	ib.
Merrow, Surrey	366	ib.

This is an example of the fleur-de-lis form of poppy-head, which is common in country churches, and being worked very plain it is often difficult to tell the age of them, some are supposed to be as early as the Early English and Decorated styles, but the greater part are Perpendicular.

Cumnor, Berkshire	ib.	—
Christ Church, Oxford, (four examples)	—	160

These four are all now in the Latin chapel, but have been brought from the choir, and belong to two different periods. The two upper are part of Wolsey's work, and have his badges upon them, the other two are considerably earlier, and the set of stall desks of which these form a part, are ornamented with the emblems of the four Evangelists, which, though common in most parts of our churches where ornament was used at all, are not common in detached sculpture of this kind.

	PAGE	PLATE
PORCH. NORMAN. Kelso, Scotland, c. 1160	—	161
A fine specimen of a shallow porch with an enriched gable.		
Sherborne, Dorsetshire, c. 1160	—	ib.
The window is an insertion, and the parapet an addition in the Perpendicular style, c. 1450.		
EARLY ENGLISH. Barnack, Northamptonshire, c. 1250	—	162
Skelton, Yorkshire, c. 1250	—	ib.
These two are both fine examples, the latter has an unusually rich doorway.		
Uffington, Berkshire	367	—
DECORATED. S. Alban's abbey, Hertfordshire	—	163
The inner arches and the doorways are Early English, the outer arch is good Decorated.		
Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
The outer arch and the tabernacle over it are enriched with the ball-flower.		
Warblington, Hampshire, c. 1350. Aldham, Essex, c. 1350	—	164
These two are of timber; porches of this description are common in some parts of the country, especially in Herefordshire, and there is a good example at Long Wittenham in Berkshire.		
PERPENDICULAR. All Saints', Stamford, Lincolnshire, c. 1500	—	165
A good example, with a panelled outer arch and an ogee-crocketed head, pinnacles, and small flying buttresses.		
Winchester cathedral, west front, c. 1390	—	ib.
This shews the panelling and lierne vault, and the external gallery at the sill of the window.		
S. Peter's in the East, Oxford	368	—
PORTCULLIS. Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster	370	—
PULPIT. EARLY ENGLISH. Beaulieu, Hampshire, c. 1260	—	166
DECORATED (late). Coombe, Oxfordshire, c. 1360	—	ib.
PERPENDICULAR. Magdalen college, Oxford, A.D. 1480	—	ib.
This is in the open air at the angle of the outer court of the college, and was formerly used for the University sermon on S. John Baptist's day, when the court was strewn with rushes for the occasion.		

PULPIT.

Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1440 . . .

PAGE
— PLATE
166

A fair specimen of the panelled oak pulpits of the Perpendicular style, which are common in some districts, especially in Somersetshire and the west of England, and in Norfolk. The ceiling of the original small canopy with its fan-tracery is shewn under the sounding-board of the time of James I. A fine example of the canopy over a pulpit entire from Eddlesborough, Bucks, is given on p. 452.

Cirencester, Gloucestershire, c. 1420 . . .

375 —

Handborough, Oxfordshire, c. 1460 . . .

— 167

Wolvercot, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . .

— ib.

Frampton, Dorsetshire, c. 1450 . . .

— ib.

Trinity church, Coventry, c. 1500 . . .

— ib.

The two last are of stone, the two previous of wood; that at Frampton has some curious sculptures upon it, one figure is evidently that of a priest or a saint holding up the monstrance; that at Coventry was restored by Mr. Rickman.

QUATREFOIL. King's college, Cambridge . . .

378 —

Six common forms . . .

379 —

Quarter. From tomb of earl of Warwick . . .

ib. —

QUIRK. Quirked ogee . . .

ib. —

REAR-VAULT. S. Michael's, Oxford . . .

381 —

Luddenham, Kent . . .

ib. —

REBATE . . .

382 —

REREDOS. Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .

— 168

This, which is now built into the wall of the north transept, represents our Saviour and the twelve Apostles under tabernacles. The figures from their emblems appear to be, 1. S. Peter; 2. S. Philip; 3. S. James the Greater; 4. S. James the Less; 5. S. Andrew; 6. S. Matthew; 7. S. Bartholomew; 8. S. Matthias (?); 9. S. Jude; 10. S. Simon (?); 11. S. Thomas; 12. S. John. The length of the sculpture is 6 ft. 10 in., and breadth 2 ft. 1 in.

Somerton, Oxfordshire, c. 1400 . . .

— ib.

This, which is in its proper place under the east window, is surrounded with a modern wooden frame. It represents the Last Supper. There appear at first to be only ten Apostles shewn, but on examining it, it will be found that the subject is taken from the gospel of S. John where the Evangelist is said to be "lying on Jesus' breast," and this it will be seen has been *literally* rendered. The time chosen is after the departure of Judas, and this accounts for there being only eleven. The length is 8 ft. 6½ in., and height 2 ft. 1 in.

	PAGE	PLATE
REREDOS.		
S. Thomas's, Salisbury, c. 1450	—	168
This occupies the whole width of the east end of the chancel. The angels have all of them scrolls on which inscriptions appear to have been painted, but they are now gone.		
S. Michael's, Oxford	383	—
RESPOND. Fotheringhay, Northants	385	—
RESSAUNT. Redcliffe church, Bristol	ib.	—
RIB. Westminster abbey and Clerý	387	—
RIDGE-TILE. Lincoln and Great Malvern	389	—
ROLL-MOULDING. Fifteen varieties	ib.	—
ROOD. Sherborne, Dorsetshire	391	—
ROOD-LOFT. Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxfordshire, c. 1490	—	169
A fine example of a rood-loft, with the cornice, and the wooden groining under it; upon the left is placed a wooden cross, ornamented with evergreens and flowers, which are renewed annually on the first of May, when the cross so ornamented is carried in procession round the village, and then placed again on the rood-loft; this ancient custom is still continued, 1850.		
Llanegrynn, Merionethshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
A very rich rood-loft and screen of late character, but the roof over it slightly shewn appears to be Decorated.		
Handborough, Oxfordshire, c. 1480	—	170
FLAMBOYANT. Fulgoat, Bretagne, c. 1500	—	ib.
A very rich example, with its parapet entire, and with altars under it on each side of the central doorway, according to the ancient custom described in the "Antient Rites of Durham," &c. These altars have images upon them; the high altar seen in the distance, also has the super-altare upon it, and the hangings over it.		
ROOF. Two diagrams of modern roofs	394	—
<i>Single</i> and <i>double</i> hammer-beam roof	395	—
<i>Early</i> and <i>late</i> canted roofs. Three diagrams	398	—
EARLY ENGLISH. Solar of house at Charney, Berkshire, c. 1270	—	171
A good specimen of the construction of a canted roof, with tie-beam and king-post. For an account of the house see Archæological Journal, vol. v. p. 311.		
Aisle of Rochester cathedral	396	—

ROOF.	PAGE	PLATE
TRANSITION FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO DECORATED.		
South aisle, Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	172
A curious example of a lean-to aisle roof. Some of the braces are of earlier character than the rest.		
Aisle, Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
This is similar in construction to the last, but is richer.		
King-post, Headington, Oxfordshire	397	—
DECORATED. Kiddington, Oxon, c. 1350	—	173
A good plain example of a fourteenth-century roof, of a form which is not uncommon.		
Hall of Malvern abbey, Worcestershire, c. 1350	—	ib.
A very fine example not only of a roof but of the construction of a timber house. It is, however, no longer in existence, having been taken down some years since.		
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	174
The singularity of this roof consists in having side-posts and braces supporting the purlins, as well as a king-post and braces to the ridge-piece.		
Little Coxwell, Berkshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
An example of a plain simple roof of easy construction, but which produces a good effect.		
Hall of the abbey manor-house, Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, c. 1350	—	175
A very fine roof, being in construction something similar to the one at Charney, but much richer. The windows were originally twice the height they are now, the upper part having been taken away. The piece of roof therefore from the tops of the present windows to the purlins is modern. The short bay at the far end of the hall is cut off for the purpose of forming a passage, commonly called "The Screens."		
Beckley, Oxfordshire	398	—
Sparsholt, Berkshire, c. 1350	—	176
Another plain example, the only enrichment attempted being in the spandrels, which are filled with open tracery. Roofs of this flat form are more commonly of the Perpendicular style, but the details of this shew it to be Decorated.		
Wymington, Bedfordshire, c. 1370	—	ib.
Of the same character as the last, but the small shafts and the foliations of the arch add greatly to its enrichment.		

ROOF.

	PAGE	PLATE
South aisle, Kidlington, Oxon	397	—
Headington, Oxon	ib.	—

TRANSITION FROM DECORATED TO PERPENDICULAR.

Faringdon, Berkshire, c. 1400	—	177
---	---	-----

This form of roof is used of much earlier date than here given, but from the character of the square bosses and the mouldings it seems to be of the date assigned.

Newel staircase, Thornton abbey, Lincolnshire	—	ib.
---	---	-----

This is the roof of the termination of the newel in the gateway which was built about 1382. The ribs are of stone, though from their construction they might at first sight be taken for wood. See Arch. Journal, vol. ii. p. 362.

PERPENDICULAR. Godshill, Isle of Wight, c. 1450	—	178
---	---	-----

Athelhampton hall, (commonly called Admeston,) Dorsetshire, c. 1508	—	ib.
---	---	-----

Nave, Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1450	—	179
---	---	-----

A good plain example of a Perpendicular roof of frequent occurrence.

S. Stephen's, Norwich, c. 1480	—	ib.
--	---	-----

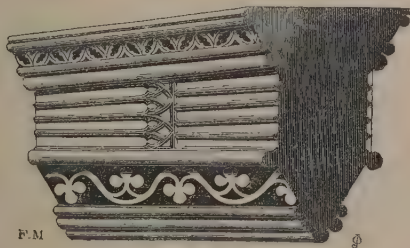
A very rich and beautiful specimen of a hammer-beam roof, and is taken, by permission, from Messrs. Brandons' Timber Roofs.

S. Mary's, Devizes, A.D. 1436	—	180
---	---	-----

A rich roof, but the large projections from the ridge-piece and purlins, to which it is difficult to give a name, have a very awkward and stumpy appearance. The date is recorded on one of the tie-beams.

Hall, Weare Gifford, Devonshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
--	---	-----

A rich specimen of panel-work so common on late Perpendicular roofs.



Section of roof, S. Mary's, Beverley.

S. Mary's, Beverley. (This is called by mistake, Wymington, Beds.)	399	—
--	-----	---

	PAGE	PLATE
ROOF.		
Stone roof. Wolvercot, Oxon	400	—
ROSE-WINDOW. (See WINDOW.)	401	—
RUSTIC WORK	402	—
SANCTE-BELL. Long Compton, Warwickshire	403	—
SAXON ARCHITECTURE. Arch	407	13
Balustre	54	—
Base	406	—
Capitals p. 406 and	407	—
Doorway p. 175 and	409	—
Herringbone work	—	108
Imposts	406	—
Long and short work	—	ib.
Masonry	407	—
String	412	—
Tower	404	—
Windows . . pp. 408, 409, 412; and pls. 224, 225	and	228
SCREEN. NORMAN. Compton, Surrey, c. 1180	—	181

This subject is strictly more of an open gallery front than a screen; over the east end of the chancel of this church is a vault supporting an upper floor, formerly used as a chapel, which is open to the church, except that there is a low parapet in front, on which stands the range of wooden arches here represented.

EARLY ENGLISH. Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, c. 1260

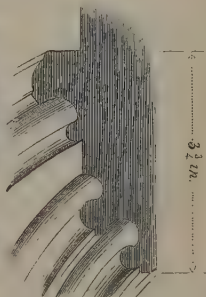
This elegant screen is probably Early English work, the details corresponding with the stone-work of the chancel in which it is placed.



Base of Shafts.



Capital of Shafts.



Arch.

SCREEN.

EARLY DECORATED. Northfleet, Kent, c. 1300 .

PAGE	PLATE
—	182

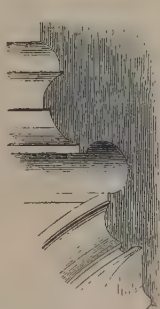
A valuable specimen both of screen-work and iron-work of the early Decorated period, the mouldings are very characteristic and are here given.



Base of Shafts.



Capital of Shafts.



Cornice and Arch.

Stone screen, choir, Canterbury cathedral, A.D. 1304 .

—	ib.
---	-----

For an interesting history and description of this, see Professor Willis's Canterbury Cathedral, p. 97.

DECORATED. Shotswell, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .

—	183
---	-----

This church contains a good deal of original wood-work.

Geddington, Northamptonshire, c. 1360 . . .

—	ib.
---	-----

Cropredy, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . .

—	ib.
---	-----

Sparsholt, Berks

416	—
-----	---

PERPENDICULAR. Fyfield, Berks, c. 1480 . . .

—	184
---	-----

This is a valuable example of the arrangement of a chantry chapel.

S. Mary's, Leicester, c. 1450

—	ib.
---	-----

OPEN TRACERY and PANEL TRACERY. Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1450, (four examples) . . .

—	185
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Rushden is a particularly fine church, and contains a good deal of rich screen-work. The examples here given are from a screen in the north aisle, now much mutilated. The two upper ones are from the open part of the screen, and the two lower from that which is laid on the boards of the panels.

S. Giles's, Northampton, c. 1450

—	ib.
---	-----

This is part of the chancel-screen in the north aisle.

	PAGE	PLATE
SCROLL	417	—
SCUTCHEON. (See ESCUTCHEON.) Beauchamp chapel, Warwick, c. 1450, (three examples)	—	186
The bears' heads in the centre, and the staff ragulée which surrounds one of them, have reference to the ancient cognizance of the earls of Warwick, "the bear and ragged staff."		
Ryarsh church, Kent, c. 1480	—	ib.
SECTION	418	—
SEDILIA. NORMAN. S. Mary's, Leicester, c. 1150	—	187
There is a piscina attached to these in the same style, but which is not here shewn.		
TRANSITION NORMAN. Wellingore, Leicestershire, c. 1160	—	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. Rushden, Northamptonshire, circa 1250	—	188
These stand in the usual place in the south wall of the chancel, but it is singular that an opening or window is cut through this wall into the south aisle, the use of which it is difficult to understand. This arch has a double plane of tracery. The capitals are all plain except one which is given in vol. i. p. 109.		
Uffington, Berks, c. 1250	—	189
Lenham, Kent	ib.	—
Bench sedilia, Cogenhoe, Northants	420	—
DECORATED. Chesterton, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Willesborough, Kent, c. 1350	—	190
Merton church, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
East Haddon, Northamptonshire, c. 1360	—	191
Harleston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
The piscina in this example is fixed in the angle, and one of the altar brackets is shewn above.		
Wymington, Bedfordshire	419	—
PERPENDICULAR. Farnham, Surrey, c. 1480	—	192
S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1445	—	ib.
SEPULCHRE. Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire	421	—
Bampton, Oxfordshire	423	—
SET-OFF. Cockington, Devon	ib.	—
SHAFT. S. John's, Chester	425	—

	PAGE	PLATE
SHRINE. Ely cathedral, (from Bentham) . . .	426	—
SILL. Fotheringhay	428	—
SKREW p. 428 and	429	—
SPUR. Walmgate, York. (See p. 248, vol. i.) . . .	433	—
SPIRE. (1.) Turret, S. Peter's, Oxford. (2.) Turret, Rochester cathedral. (3.) Pinnacle, Bishop's Cleeve. (4.) Than church, Normandy. (5.) Almondsbury church, Gloucester. (6.) Salisbury cathedral. (7.) S. Mary, Cheltenham. (8.) Bayeux cathedral . . .	434	—
Old spire, Oxford cathedral and Wollaston, Northants .	436	—
Broach spire, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire . . .	438	—
SPLAY	439	—
SPRINGING. Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire . . .	440	—
SQUINCH. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1300 . . .	—	193
Oxford cathedral, c. 1240	—	ib.
In the first example two of the squinch arches for carrying the octagonal faces of the spire are shewn, but in the second, one angle and two of the sides of the tower are shewn. The octagonal face of the spire rests first on an arch, below this it is narrowed and rests on another arch, below which it is again narrowed down to the floor.		
Canon's Ashby, Northants	440	—
Tong, Salop, and S. Cross, Hants	441	—
SQUINT. Kenton, Devonshire	—	194
This is cut through a pillar so as to obtain a view of the altar from the north aisle. The opening in the chancel is very much less than the outer one here given. The church is a particularly good specimen of Devonshire Perpendicular, and has a very fine wooden pulpit and chancel-screen gorgeously gilt and painted.		
Crawley, Hampshire	—	ib.
S. Mary Magdalen, Taunton	—	ib.
This is taken from the east side, looking into the north aisle.		
Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire	—	ib.
Haseley, Oxon	441	—
Mayor's chapel, Bristol	442	—
For an article on this subject of squints, see Archæological Journal, vol. iii. p. 299.		
WOODEN STALL and MISERERES. S. Margaret's, Leicester, c. 1450	—	195

STALL.	PAGE	PLATE
Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1450 . . .	—	195
These occur in the Latin chapel. In both examples the misereres are shewn shut down.		
STANCHEON. Eyworth church, Bedfordshire, (three examples)	—	186
Warborough, Oxon.	444	—
STOUP. Pylle, Somerset, and Romsey, Hants . . .	447	—
Graville, Normandy	448	—
STRING. See also MOULDINGS, pl. 133	449	—
TABERNACLE. NORMAN. Hadiscoe, Norfolk, c. 1160	—	196
A very good example of the common form of the shallow Norman niche or tabernacle.		
Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1260 . . .	—	ib.
This, which was until a few years since covered up with plaster, has been cleared by Mr. Caveler, and is here shewn as it now appears. (See Architectural Illustrations of Warmington Church by W. Caveler, Esq., Architect.)		
DECORATED. Queen Eleanor's cross, Northampton, A.D. 1294	—	ib.
Ditto, Geddington, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1294 . . .	—	ib.
These examples are from two of the most celebrated and beautiful erections in the kingdom. That of Northampton has four of these tabernacles, each containing a different figure of the queen, and standing upon four of the sides of the lower octagon. The sculptures throughout are exquisite both in design and execution, and the cross, standing on an elevated spot of ground and having a fine background of beeches, has a very striking effect on approaching it from the London side. For a plate of the cross, see Rickman's Gothic Architecture, fifth edit., p. 132.		
The Geddington cross is triangular in plan, and has in its upper part three niches or tabernacles, each like that at Northampton, filled with a statue of the queen. The figures on both crosses, though having a general resemblance, are ingeniously varied, so that no two are alike. The whole of the lower surface of the cross is covered with diaper-work. (See Rickman's Architecture, fifth edit., pp. 172, 173.)		
Lady Chapel, Exeter cathedral, c. 1280 . . .	—	197
This is the centre niche of a series against the east window, and is original, those on each side having been restored.		
Walpole S. Andrew's, Norfolk, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.

TABERNACLE.

PERPENDICULAR. College, Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1415.

PAGE
— PLATE
197

This stands over the centre of the gateway and in front of the window of the entrance to the ruined college of Higham Ferrers, which was founded by Archbishop Chichele.

Merton College chapel, and Edlesborough, Bucks

452 —

Coombe church, Oxon

453 —

S. Michael's, Oxon., and Rouen cathedral

454 —

Kidlington, Oxfordshire, c. 1450

— ib.

TILES. Diagram

463 —

Canterbury cathedral, c. 1180

465 —

Westleigh, Devon, c. 1700

472 —

Ditto. Plate 198, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20.

Romsey church, Hampshire

— 198

4, 5, 7, 19. Wherwell church, Hampshire

— ib.

8, 18. S. Cross, Winchester

— ib.

9. Salisbury cathedral

— ib.

11, 12. Chapter-house, Salisbury

— ib.

17. Warblington church, Hampshire

— ib.

21, 24, 27. S. Alban's abbey church

— ib.

22. Etchingham church, Sussex

— ib.

23. Great Malvern church, Worcestershire

— ib.

25. Chinnor church, Oxfordshire

— ib.

26, 28. Gloucester cathedral

— ib.

Ditto. Plate 199. 1, 2. Chapter house, Salisbury

— 199

3, 4. Gloucester cathedral

— ib.

5, 7. Great Malvern church, Worcestershire

— ib.

6, 10, 11. Sandhurst church, Kent

— ib.

8. S. Cross church, Hants. All the small border-tiles from the chapter-house, Salisbury

— ib.

Most of the examples on this plate are compound patterns, and surrounded with small border-tiles taken from the chapter-house, Salisbury. The first and second patterns, each formed of four tiles, are from the chapter-house, Salisbury; the third and fourth from Gloucester cathedral; the fifth and seventh from Great Malvern church, Worcestershire (these are of two tiles each); and the sixth, of four tiles, from Sandhurst church, Kent.

Oxford cathedral pls. 200

and 201

These have been collected from various parts of the cathedral, chiefly

TILES.

the Lady-chapel and the Latin chapel, and are of various dates. Some of the patterns occupy only a single tile, in others it takes four, and in the lower one on Plate 201 sixteen tiles would be required to make the pattern complete.

Library of Merton college, Oxford, A.D. 1377

These pave the path in the centre of the library, which has a boarded floor. The tiles are in general in a much worn state, so that in some instances they are difficult to make out. They seem all of one date except the first, which is of earlier character. Those which have letters are very curious, but it is difficult to understand the meaning of them. It is very possible that others which would have helped to make out words with these, have been lost.

Woodperry, Oxfordshire

These, which are all of Early English character, were found in digging on the site of the destroyed church of Woodperry, and along with them some coffin-slabs in their original situation. For an interesting account of them, see a paper by the Rev. J. Wilson, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 116.

Old singing school, Worcester cathedral

TILE PAVING. Old singing school, Worcester cathedral

This Plate exhibits in the upper example a very valuable piece of tile paving, shewing the complete arrangement of an entire room, and Plate 204 shews some of the patterns on a larger scale. The date seems to be early in the fourteenth century, and the foliage, particularly of the sixteen tile pattern on Plate 204, is like all the ornaments of that period, bold, free, and elegant. The introduction of black tiles among the coloured ones is a great relief to the eye. The two lower examples on Plate 205 are from other parts near the former one.

Ditto. Plate 206, 1. Great Bedwin, Wilts

The black lines shew the division of the tiles. The centre of the circle is made up of four tiles, the circle itself of twelve, and the spandrels of two tiles each, making in the whole twenty-four. On two sides of it are plain yellow border tiles, and outside these, ornamented border tiles.

2. All Saints, Leicester

3. S. Alban's abbey, Herts

4. Brookham

5. Beaulieu abbey, Wilts

These four are border tiles.

6. Helpstone, Northamptonshire

This is from the same church as Plate 209.

PAGE PLATE

— 201

469 203

— 204

— 205

— 206

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

— ib.

TILE PAVING.

	PAGE	PLATE
7. Wells cathedral	—	206
This is a purely architectural and very uncommon design.		
Rochester cathedral (five examples)	—	207
Winchester cathedral	—	ib.
Hacombe, Devonshire	—	208
Is a small but very interesting church. For an account of the tiles, see Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 151.		
Helpstone, Northamptonshire	—	209
This is the paving of the altar platform, the lozenge border being the edge of the step.		
Pan tiles	463	—
Inlaid tiles, Canterbury cathedral	465	—
Flanders tiles, Westleigh, Devonshire	472	—
It is rather difficult to affix dates to these tiles, but the following arrangement is believed to be nearly accurate.		
OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. Canterbury	465	—
OF THE EARLY PART OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 27.		
Plate 199, No. 8.		
Helpstone, Plate 206, No. 6; and Plate 209.		
Rochester, Plate 207.		
Winchester, Plate 207.		
Brookham, Plate 206, No. 4.		
LATE IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 1—10.		
Oxford cathedral, Plate 200, Nos. 1—7, 9—11;		
Plate 201, Nos. 1, 2, 5—7, 15, 17, 20, 21.		
Leicester, Plate 206, No. 2; Beaulieu, Plate 206, No. 5.		
Woodperry, Plate 203.		
Worcester, Plate 204 and 205.		
OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.		
Plate 198, Nos. 11—14, 17, 21, 22, 24, 26.		
Plate 199, Nos. 1, 2, 11.		
Oxford cathedral, Plate 200, Nos. 8, 12, 13;		
Plate 201, Nos. 4, 8, 9, 12—14, 16, 18, 19.		
Oxford, Merton Library, Plate 202.		
Great Bedwin, Pl. 206, No. 1; S. Alban's, Pl. 206, No. 3.		
Wells, Plate 206, No. 7.		
Hacombe, Plate 208, Nos. 3, 10, 11.		

TILE PAVING.

OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Plate 198. Nos. 23, 25, 28.

Plate 199. Nos. 3—7, 9, 10.

Oxford cathedral, Plate 201, Nos. 3, 10, 11.

The following armorial bearings occur in the tiles here given.

Plate 198. No. 9. is the griffin of the Despenser family;

28. the arms of Sebrok, abbot of Gloucester in 1450.

Plate 199. No. 3. the arms of the family of Clare;

No. 4. England and France, quarterly in the time of Henry VI.; 5. and 7. England and the Confessor in the same reign, "Anno 1453."

Plate 204. Worcester. No. 3. Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans.

Plate 205. Border, first row, Digby, second, Clare. No. 5. Warren; 6. Beauchamp; 7. England; 10. Verdun, Willoughby or Hodelston.

Plate 201. Oxford cathedral. No. 3. See of Exeter; 19. England.

Plate 208. Haccombe. No. 6. England: 7. Ercedechne, or Archdeacon; 9. Haccombe.

TOOTH ORNAMENT

Nun Monkton, Yorkshire 475 —

Canterbury cathedral. (See also Plate 123) 476 —

. ib. —

TORUS

. ib. —

TOWER. Supposed Saxon. Sompting, Sussex

210

This is a very singular and valuable example of Saxon. Each side terminates in a gable evidently original, and these support a diagonal roof. This kind of termination has a great resemblance to some of the German churches, but is, as far as is known, unique in England, though it was probably the mode in which many Saxon towers terminated originally.

Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire 407 —

Round tower, Devenish Island, Lough Erne, Ireland 412 —

Dunham Magna, Norfolk 478 —

S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln, c. 1070 —

ib.

This in a chronological view is very valuable, as forming a connecting link between the Saxon and early Norman. There seems good evidence that it was built immediately after the Norman conquest, but by the Saxon inhabitants of the city, and it displays most of the peculiarities of the Saxon style, but of better workmanship than

TOWER.

usual, and with some mixture of early Norman features. The neighbouring tower of S. Mary le Wigford is another example of the same date. The history of these two towers is well made out in the "Introduction to Gothic Architecture," Oxford, 1849, p. 33.

S. Julian's, Norwich

PAGE PLATE

— 210

One of the round flint towers so common in Norfolk, where they appear to be almost of all dates. This of S. Julian is apparently Norman, with later windows inserted.

Warneford, Hampshire, c. 1170

— ib.

An inscription over the door of this church records its rebuilding by Adam de Port, who held the manor during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John. See Arch. Jourual, vol. ii. p. 191.

Little Saxham church, Suffolk

481 —

EARLY ENGLISH. Middleton Stoney, Oxon, c. 1220

— 211

This shews the very characteristic arcade through which the windows are pierced, in the upper story. The buttresses both in this and the next example are rather peculiar.

Bishop Cannings, Wiltshire, c. 1220

— ib.

A rich and beautiful example, exhibiting two corbel-tables and triple belfry windows, the composition of the tower and transept is very good.

Brookthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1250

— ib.

This and the following are examples of gabled or pack-saddle roofs.

Ickford, Bucks

482 —

Versainville, c. 1250

— ib.

Mortain, Normandy

483 —

DECORATED. Ravensthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1300

— 212

Coggs, Oxfordshire, c. 1350

— ib.

A curious tower, belonging to an interesting little church.

Church Brampton, Northamptonshire, c. 1340

— ib.

An example of diagonal buttresses on a tower.

TRANSITION. Little Harrowden, Northamptonshire, c. 1370

— ib.

This is almost Perpendicular, but the tracery of the window is Decorated.

PERPENDICULAR. Welford, Northamptonshire

— 213

The buttresses are rather peculiar, but are found on several churches in the county, they are neither diagonal nor parallel, but are *angle-clasping*, as we sometimes find in earlier examples.

Cromer, Norfolk

— ib.

This tower is of squared flint with the quoins and mouldings of

TOWER.	PAGE	PLATE
stone. It is very lofty and well built, but like most of the Norfolk churches the work is shallow, owing to the want of stone. The parapet is very singular.		
Islip, Oxfordshire, c. 1450	—	213
Brislington, Somersetshire, c. 1500	—	ib.
A good example of the rich Somersetshire towers.		
TRANSOM. Bampton, Oxon	493	—
TREFOIL, (two examples)	495	—
TRIGLYPH	498	—
TUDOR FLOWER	500	—
TURRET. Tewkesbury, c. 1150	—	214
This is one of the turrets of the fine west front, and is remarkable for the balusters which divide the upper windows. The pinnacles do not belong to the same period, but are Early English.		
S. Peter's, Oxford	434	—
Rochester cathedral	ib.	—
Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire	ib.	—
Glastonbury abbey, c. 1200	—	ib.
Gateway of the bishop's palace, Peterborough, circa 1220	—	ib.
Selby, Yorkshire	501	—
S. Mary's, Beverley, c. 1450	—	ib.
One of the turrets of the west front.		
TURRET-STAIRCASE. NORMAN. Goring, Oxfordshire, c. 1120	—	215
A good form of stair turret of early Norman date. The tower appears to have been raised at a subsequent period.		
Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180	—	ib.
One of the turrets of the north transept of the cathedral. The use of the round-headed arcade above the pointed one is curious, and shews its transition date.		
Beckley, Oxfordshire, c. 1350	—	ib.
Bishop's palace, Salisbury, c. 1450	—	ib.
This is on the gateway tower of the palace.		
TRIFORIUM. Malmsbury abbey, Wilts, c. 1150	—	216
S. Cross, Hampshire, c. 1160	—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1260	—	ib.
VANE. Stanton Harcourt, Oxon	505	—

	PAGE	PLATE
VAULT. 1, Roman groined vault	—	217
2, Cylindrical, or waggon vault	—	ib.
3, Groined vault, mixed cylindrical and pointed	—	ib.
4, Pointed groined vault	—	ib.
5, Sex-partite vault	—	ib.
6, Welsh groined vault	—	ib.
NORMAN. Cylindrical or waggon vault	—	218
White tower, London, A.D. 1081	507	—
Sherborne castle, Dorsetshire, c. 1110	—	ib.
Groined without ribs. Ditto.	—	ib.
Sex-partite vault. Transition, groined with moulded ribs. Choir, Canterbury, c. 1180	—	219
Crypt, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1100	—	ib.
EARLY ENGLISH. Groined with moulded ribs. Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240	—	220
Groined with ridge-rib and intermediate ribs. Westminster abbey, c. 1260	—	ib.
DECORATED. South aisle, nave, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1320	—	221
Lierne vault. Choir, Bristol cathedral, c. 1350, (with plan)	—	ib.
South porch, Hereford cathedral, with plan	509	—
Plan of lierne vault, S. Riequier, near Abbeville	508	—
PERPENDICULAR. Lierne stellar vault. South porch, S. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, A.D. 1443 (with plan)	—	222
Fan-vaulting. Cloisters, Gloucester cathedral, c. 1450	—	ib.
VAULTING-SHAFT	510	—
VESICA PISCIS. Ely cathedral	511	—
VESTRY. Willingham, Cambridgeshire, c. 1350	—	223
This is a remarkable little building, the roof being of stone and supported on stone ribs in the manner of a timber roof. A view of the interior is given in Rickman's Architecture, fifth edition, p. 179.		
Worstead, Norfolk, c. 1460	—	ib.
This building is of squared flint, and exhibits in its parapet and basement the flat panelling of flint and stone so frequent in Norfolk.		

	PAGE	PLATE
VIGNETTE	512	—
VITRUVIAN SCROLL	513	—
VOLUTE	ib.	—
VOUSSOIR. Beeston S. Laurence	ib.	—
WINDOWS. SUPPOSED SAXON.		
Brixworth, Northamptonshire	—	224
This is an early example. The arch of the window is turned with Roman tiles, but it differs from most Saxon windows in not having an external splay.		
Sompting, Sussex, three examples	407	—
Beeston S. Laurence, Norfolk	409	—
Caversfield, Buckinghamshire	408	—
A small church with a tower of Saxon character; the windows are extremely small and rude, so as scarcely to be called windows. The opening for light is pierced through a single stone, and they have a wide splay both internally and externally.		
S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln	—	225
Ditto, ditto; another example	413	—
S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln	ib.	—
The names of these two churches are Saxon, and they appear to be of a date immediately after the Conquest; Le Wigford signifies at the wickford; see pl. 210: At Gowt's signifies at the sluices, the land having then been first drained from the marsh. Immediately over this window is a figure of S. Peter, which is here given.		
Deerhurst, Gloucestershire, A.D. 1056	—	228
Is an example of the triangular-headed window so frequent in this style, but this is a much richer specimen than is generally found.		



S. Peter at Gowt's, Lincoln.

WINDOWS—SUPPOSED SAXON.

	PAGE	PLATE
Wickham, Berkshire	—	228

Shews the small central shaft which supports the long impost stone on which rest the arches of the windows.

Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire	—	ib.
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A remarkable window from a most remarkable church tower, the style of which is so peculiar and so different from any thing Norman that it must be considered as unmistakably Saxon.

S. Benet's, Cambridge	—	ib.
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This shews the balustre shaft for supporting the impost.

S. Mary, Bishop Hill, Junior, York	—	ib.
--	---	-----

In this the impost is chamfered and is supported by a plain shaft. The exterior shews the framework of projecting square-edged stones which is very characteristic of the style.

NORMAN. Cassington, Oxfordshire, c. 1150	—	224
--	---	-----

A plain window of a form of frequent occurrence.

Sandford, Oxfordshire, c. 1120	—	ib.
--	---	-----

This appears to have been stilted by the insertion of plain blocks above the capitals.

Bucknell, Oxfordshire, c. 1150	517	—
--	-----	---

S. John's, Devizes, c. 1160	—	225
---------------------------------------	---	-----

Is a rich example of the best style of Norman.

S. Cross, Winchester, c. 1150	—	ib.
---	---	-----

— CIRCULAR. Lambourne, Berkshire	ib.	—
--	-----	---

S. Cross, Winchester, c. 1150	—	262
---	---	-----

Barfreston, Kent, c. 1180	—	ib.
-------------------------------------	---	-----

This church is well known as a fine example of transition from Norman to Early English, and this is a very remarkable window. The ornaments of the circle are entirely Norman, as are also the capitals and the shafts, but the form of the arches is Early English. It is altogether an early example of plate tracery.

Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180	—	ib.
--	---	-----

This is the interior of one of the windows shewn on each side of the door of the chapter-house on p. 176, vol. i.

WINDOWS. TRANSITION FROM NORMAN TO EARLY ENGLISH.

Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire, c. 1170	—	229
--	---	-----

This is a very curious and beautiful example, the intersection of the arches producing a double lancet.

WINDOWS—TRANSITION.		PAGE	PLATE
Christ Church cathedral, Oxford, c. 1180, two examples		—	224
These are clerestory windows of the same date and occurring in the same work, and shew the prevalence of both forms used at this period.			
Christ Church, Oxford, c. 1180		—	225
This is the interior of one of the windows given on the preceding plate, and shews the clerestory passage through the wall.			
S. Maurice, York, c. 1170		—	230
This is a very early example of the circle pierced in the head of the window.			
S. Giles's, Oxford, c. 1200		—	ib.
This is later, it has the pointed arch and the piercing is lancet-shaped. The capitals shew a mixture of the two styles.			
North Hinksey, Berkshire (a low side window)	295	—	
EARLY ENGLISH.			
Burwash, Sussex, c. 1200	519	—	
A simple lancet window.			
Witney, Oxfordshire, c. 1220	—	226	
Both the exterior and interior of this window are given in order to shew the very wide internal splay which is so common in Early English windows.			
Bakewell, Derbyshire, c. 1250	—	ib.	
A lancet with shafts on the angles of the splay.			
Luddenham, Kent	381	—	
Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1250	—	227	
An early example of the ogee-headed window. The sunk star ornament in the spandrels is a very peculiar and uncommon feature.			
Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, c. 1220, (two examples)	—	229	
These are two excellent examples; the first shews the detached central shaft so common in Early English work, and the second exhibits the external square-headed windows and the internal trefoil-headed rear-arch.			
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1220	—	ib.	
Barton Stacey, Wiltshire, c. 1220	519	—	
Jesus college chapel, Cambridge, c. 1220	191	—	
Little Wenham hall, c. 1250	204	—	
With the original shutters or fenestral.			

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.

	PAGE	PLATE
PLATE TRACERY. Lynchmere, Sussex, c. 1220	—	230
An excellent example of the primitive form of what became afterwards a geometrical window.		
Greetwell, Lincolnshire, c. 1220	—	ib.
An example of the lozenge-shaped opening in the head.		
Louviers, Normandy, c. 1220	484	—
Windows of this character are much more common in France than in England.		
The King's hall, Winchester, A.D. 1222, 1235	485	—
For an excellent history of this interesting building, by Mr. S. Smirke, see the Proceedings of the Arch. Institute at Winchester, 1845.		
The four windows on Plate 231 are all examples of plate tracery, but shew an advance on those of the preceding plate.		
Woodstock, Oxfordshire, c. 1240	—	231
Has trefoil-headed lights and a quatrefoiled circle in the head.		
Cotterstock, Northamptonshire, c. 1240	—	ib.
A tower window. The circle in this example is beautifully cusped with trefoil foliage.		
Stone, Kent, c. 1240	—	ib.
This is a more advanced example, and is an early specimen of plate tracery on a double plane. The outer wall shews only the two plain lancets and the quatrefoil-pierced above, but the inner plane has the quatrefoil so much larger in proportion, with small circular piercings in the spandrels, and supported on a slender shaft that it almost amounts to bar-tracery.		
Salisbury cathedral, c. 1240, or rather perhaps 1225	—	ib.
This is from the east end. The circle is much larger than is usual in English examples, and is the only part pierced.		
Salisbury cathedral, triforium, north transept, A.D. 1225	—	233
The two examples given shew the interior and exterior of these windows and are examples of plate tracery. The mouldings which run round the circle and arches lie on the flat surface, and are not connected with the chamfer.		
Salisbury cathedral, south transept, A.D. 1225	—	237
A beautiful combination of windows and an excellent example of plate tracery. The surface mouldings in this example are remarkably bold. It also exhibits a good specimen of an Early English pinnacle.		
Salisbury cathedral, north transept, interior, c. 1225	—	ib.
This shews an outer and an inner plane of tracery. The outer one is quite plain, having merely a quatrefoil pierced in the head, but the		

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.

inner one has an octofoil in the head and is supported on slender shafts, some single and some clustered. The effect of the two from the reflected light between is frequently highly beautiful.

It has been customary to consider Salisbury cathedral as belonging to the middle of the thirteenth century, about 1240 or 1250, and a great part of the building is undoubtedly of that date, but the eastern part is earlier, though it is doubtful how far this early part of the work extends. The history tells us that the foundations were laid in 1220.

Deanery, Norwich, c. 1250 — 233

In this the spandrels are pierced and the openings are well moulded, forming an example of early tracery. The fillet springs from the external wall.

Charlton on Otmoor, Oxon, 1250 — ib.

This is similar to the last example, but it is not moulded, and the spandrels are sunk instead of being pierced.

GROUPED LANCETS. Wimborne minster, Dorset, c. 1220 — 238

In this, though the lancets with the openings above are separate on the outside, they are in the interior combined into one general design.

Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1240 — ib.

Warmington, Northamptonshire, c. 1240 — ib.

Ditto, c. 1250 — ib.

These are examples of three lancets brought together and combined under one dripstone.

Uffington, Berkshire, c 1220 — 239

A very singular example, in which the head of the window is made to take the form of the gable in which it is placed, at the back of a small recess for an altar. There are several of these recesses on the east side of both the transepts. The church is altogether a very remarkable one, and worthy of more attention than it has received.

Amesbury, Wiltshire, c. 1250 420 —

A good example of an unglazed window in a gable, the tracery is a kind of mixture of plate tracery and bar tracery.

Romsey abbey, Hampshire, c. 1250 — 242

S. John's church, Winchester, c. 1250 — 243

S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, c. 1220, with cusps — 260

This is from the east end of this very interesting church, where it combines with the two lancets below, and forms one of the first steps towards plate tracery.

The front is here given as a good example of a plain Early English east end, shewing the arrangement of the windows.

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.

PAGE

PLATE



East front, S. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln.

SQUARE-HEADED WINDOWS — 255

This class of windows of early date has been almost overlooked, but they are of more frequent occurrence than has been generally imagined.

Dean's chapel, Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 — ib.

This still retains its original shutter and iron-work.

Cowley, Oxfordshire, c. 1220 — ib.

Underneath this is a low side window blocked up.

Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 — ib.

Glaphthorne, Northamptonshire, c. 1220 — ib.

Old house, Newgate, York, c. 1220 — ib.

WINDOWS—EARLY ENGLISH.

	PAGE	PLATE
Witney, Oxfordshire, c. 1240 (spire window)	—	258
Oxford cathedral, spire, c. 1220	519	—
Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c. 1260 (tower window)	—	259
York cathedral, c. 1250 (gable window)	—	260
Binsey, Oxford (with a low side window)	294	—
Kirkstead priory, Lincolnshire (gable window, called by mistake on the plate S. Mary le Wigford)	—	ib.
Beverley minster, Yorkshire, (gable window,) c. 1220	—	ib.
These are examples of different proportions of the pointed oval, or <i>vesica piscis</i> as it is often called.		
Beverley minster, c. 1220 (circular window)	—	261
A good specimen of plate tracery. The rest on the plate are Decorated.		
Beverley minster, Yorkshire, c. 1220 (circular window)	—	263
This is of much the same design as Barfreton, but is decidedly Early English. It is an excellent illustration of plate tracery, and shews clearly the piercing through the solid plate of stone for the sake of light before the idea had occurred of forming it into tracery.		
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1200 (circular window)	—	ib.
This is in the north transept, and is part of the original work of Bishop Hugh. It is also a specimen of plate tracery, and is perhaps the richest and most beautiful window of that kind which we possess.		
EARLY FRENCH. Chartres cathedral, c. 1220	—	232
A good example of plate tracery, which is much more abundantly used in France than in England, and apparently at an earlier period also.		
S. Martin des Champs, Paris, c. 1220	—	ib.
Another good example of Early French work with plate tracery, it will be observed that a discharging arch is carried over the window from buttress to buttress, and that there are very few mouldings.		
Auxerre, c. 1240	—	ib.
This example has bar tracery in the head, but the space between the circle and the heads of the lights is still solid.		
Noyon, c. 1250	—	ib.
In this the change to bar tracery is completed, though it is still rather clumsy; this window is more enriched with mouldings than is usual in Early French work.		

WINDOWS—EARLY FRENCH.

Bourges, c. 1240

PAGE PLATE
— 232

Another good early example of bar tracery. Many of the windows of Amiens are of precisely the same form as this. Those in the eastern part of Westminster abbey, have the foliated circles in the head of almost identical form.

TRANSITION FROM EARLY ENGLISH TO DECORATED

Raydon, Suffolk (a low side window) c. 1260

295 —

S. Michael's, Oxford, c. 1260

— 239

This in construction is the same as those from Warmington, except that the spandrels are pierced. Its details are Early English. The width of the splay is remarkable, and the manner in which the arch mouldings die upon it.

Thanington, Kent, c. 1300

— 227

This form, the square-headed trefoil, is used in the two preceding centuries as well as in this.

Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1260 (circular window)

— 264

This naturally follows the Lincoln window Plate 263, in the series, as this is an early example of bar tracery, but it is formed in the most simple manner. The radius is taken to divide the circle into three equilateral triangles, and these and the spaces between are filled with circles of such sizes as they will contain, but there is no combination, the circles being entirely independant of the triangles, and in this, as well as other particulars, it differs from the geometrical tracery of the next style.

Boyton, Wiltshire, c. 1260

— 240

A fine example of the earliest form of tracery before it had attained to the geometrical, properly so called. The capitals and details are Early English. This and the circular window Plate 264, are the east and west windows of a chantry chapel.

DECORATED. SINGLE-LIGHT.

Appleford, Berks, c. 1350

— 227

A curious example of the different modes of foliating a lancet window.

Shotteswell, Warwickshire

16 —

GEOMETRICAL TRACERY. Merton college chapel, Oxford,

A.D. 1277

— 241

Ditto

— 242

The window from Merton chapel, and those from Dorchester, may be taken as perfect examples of the geometrical period of Decorated.

WINDOWS—DECORATED.

	PAGE	PLATE
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1300, (five examples) pls. 234, 241	and 486	242
Dorchester, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	—
This is the east window of the north aisle, and though evidently of the same date is much earlier in character than the rest of the aisle. The mouldings (see Plate 122) are almost Early English.		
Hampton Poyle, c. 1280	—	ib.
A very good specimen of geometrical.		
Ensham, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	234
Solihull, Warwickshire, c. 1280	—	ib.
This is a very curious and early example. The cusping is very peculiar, and has quite an Early English character.		
Headington, Oxfordshire, c. 1320	—	ib.
Thurning, Huntingdonshire, c. 1300	—	235
An uncommon form of double lancet.		
Great Haseley, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
This is little more than a repetition of the last, but thrown into one by the completion of the arch and the filling the head with a quatrefoil.		
Aldworth, Berkshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
Piddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
A small church, but containing in the chancel many curious and interesting features. The windows are of the kind here given, they are on the intersecting principle, but being solid in the head come under the denomination of plate tracery.		
Long Wittenham, Berks, c. 1280	—	241
Waterperry, Oxfordshire, c. 1280	—	ib.
Broughton, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	243
Remarkable for the ornament of the rear arch.		
Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1300	—	ib.
GEOMETRICAL INTERSECTING TRACERY.		
Northfield, Worcestershire, c. 1320	—	245
A plain and good original example of this kind of tracery without foliations.		
S. John's hospital, Northampton, c. 1320	—	ib.
The primary tracery of this is similar to the last, but it has small arches and foliations added on the secondary plane.		

WINDOWS—DECORATED.

Rushden, Northamptonshire, c. 1300

PAGE — PLATE 245

The intersecting tracery of this window is concentric, that is, it is drawn from the same centres as the window arch, while in that of the preceding examples it is drawn with the same opening as the window arch but with different centres. This gives the Rushden window a strange and uneasy look.

Stanton S. John, Oxfordshire, c. 1300

— ib.

A very uncommon example, the intersecting tracery being formed of straight lines instead of curves. It is the east window.

Stanton S. John's, Oxfordshire, c. 1300

— 226

This is one of the side windows from the same beautiful chancel, and shews the trefoil-headed lancet, it also exhibits the interpenetration of the mouldings which is so common in the geometrical period.

LATE GEOMETRICAL TRACERY. Great Bedwin, Wilts,
c. 1320

— 244

Dunchurch, Warwickshire, c. 1320

— ib.

Shenstone, Staffordshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Charnel chapel, Norwich, c. 1320

— ib.

This is a very singular and unusual combination of tracery, and the arrangement of the mouldings is curious. The building is now used as the grammar school. It was built by Bishop Salmon, the foundation deed is dated 1316.

Kidlington, Oxon, c. 1320

— 243

This shews a tendency to flowing lines.

MIXED TRACERY. Standish, Gloucestershire, c. 1350

— 247

Great Milton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350

— ib.

East window, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, c.
1300

— ib.

The tracery of this very beautiful window is a mixture of geometrical and flowing. The mouldings are very good, and the hollow is filled with rich foliage and heads. A portion of it is given on Plate 127.

Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, c. 1320

— 239

The idea of this seems to have been taken from that of three lancets, of which the centre one is the tallest.

Bloxham, Oxfordshire, c. 1320

— ib.

The same may be said of this.

WINDOWS—DECORATED.

FLOWING TRACERY. Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

PAGE PLATE

— 236

A good example of a plain ogee-headed window, but the point terminating in a head is unusual. The tracery, by the slight alteration of changing the curved sides of the pointed oval into straight lines, becomes a very common form of a Perpendicular two-light window.

Slapton, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— ib.

A curious combination of the ogee and semicircle.

Faringdon, Berks, c. 1320

— 246

Another example of the ornamentation of the rear arch.

S. Mary Magdalen church, Oxford, 1318-37

— ib.

Friary, Reading, A.D. 1306

— ib.

For an account of this building, see *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 141.

Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Remarkable for the acute ogee of the window head. The same form but without foliation occurs at Finedon in the same neighbourhood.

Cranford S. Andrew's, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— 248

Great Milton, Oxfordshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Slapton, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Melrose abbey

— ib.

The tracery of this window is of Flamboyant character.

S. Peter's in the East, Oxford

162

—

Oxford cathedral, chapel of Lady Montacute

486

—

— (PARTLY FLAMBOYANT.) Bishop's palace chapel, Norwich, c. 1350, east window

— 249

Ditto, two side windows

487

—

Good examples of tracery of Flamboyant forms, though the mouldings shew they are not French work.

Raunds, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350

— ib.

Llan Tysilio, Anglesey, c. 1350

— ib.

Salford, Warwickshire, c. 1360

— 250

The tracery approaches nearer to the Flamboyant in form than is usually met with in this country, but the mouldings have no resemblance to those of that style. It does not seem that genuine Flamboyant is met with in England.

WINDOWS—DECORATED.

	PAGE	PLATE
SQUARE-HEADED, &c. Ardley, Oxfordshire, c. 1320 .	—	256

The lower part of this has been used as a low side window.

Friary, Reading, Berkshire, c. 1320 . . .	—	ib.
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(See Archæol. Journal, vol. iii. p. 141.)

Denford, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

Wymington, Bedfordshire, A.D. 1380 . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

A window of unusual form and late date, but which has a good effect. The church is very interesting from several peculiarities, and from the dates of the erection of the principal parts being known.

Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire . . .	16	—
------------------------------------	----	---

Ashby Folville, Leicestershire, c. 1350 . . .	—	257
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Kiddington, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

Coggs, Oxfordshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
-----------------------------------	---	-----

This is from a curious and interesting little church. The window is remarkable for the rich cornice of four-leaved flowers, a portion of which is given on Plate 127.

Orton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

This is a good example of the difference of form of the window and the rear arch which is frequently met with.

Chapel Cleeve, Somersetshire, c. 1350 (dormer window)	185	—
---	-----	---

S. Mary's, Oxford, c. 1300 (spire light) . . .	—	258
--	---	-----

Bampton, Oxfordshire, c. 1360 (spire light) . . .	349	—
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Newark, Nottinghamshire, c. 1350 (spire light) . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, c. 1380 . . .	—	259
--	---	-----

S. Nicholas, Abingdon, Berkshire, c. 1350. . .	—	260
--	---	-----

SMALL WINDOWS and ROSES. Duston, Northamptonshire, c. 1350 (three examples) . . .	—	ib.
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These are good specimens of the small clerestory windows so frequently used in Decorated churches. In these the windows are each cut in a single stone. The first and second are the exterior and the interior of the same window.

Stanton S. John, exterior and interior . . .	104	—
--	-----	---

Witney	ib.	—
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CIRCULAR.

Berkeley, Gloucestershire, c. 1320 . . .	—	261
--	---	-----

Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, c. 1350 . . .	—	ib.
--	---	-----

WINDOWS—DECORATED—CIRCULAR.		PAGE	PLATE
Charnel chapel, Norwich, c. 1300, or 1316		—	261
(See note on Plate 244.) This is from the crypt under the chapel, but the windows are now much mutilated.			
S. John's hospital, Northampton, c. 1360		—	ib.
S. David's, Pembrokeshire, c. 1360. (See p. 401)		—	ib.
Lincoln cathedral, c. 1350		—	264
This is in the south aisle, and is a very beautiful example of Decorated tracery, having something of Flamboyant character in its form.			
TRANSITION FROM DECORATED TO PERPENDICULAR.			
Whissendine, Rutland, c. 1350		—	251
This is a good specimen of Decorated, but the introduction of straight lines shews its tendency to the next style.			
Rye, Sussex, c. 1360		—	ib.
The same may be said of this.			
Wadworth, Yorkshire, c. 1380		488	—
A very curious example of early transition, in which the straight lines introduced do not combine with the flowing tracery, but rather cut through it, and by this means produce an awkward and disagreeable effect.			
Charlton on Otmoor, Oxfordshire, c. 1360		—	ib.
In this the straight lines harmonize with the flowing ones, and produce a good effect.			
King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, c. 1360		—	ib.
This has made an advance, two of the mullions are carried through in perpendicular lines, but the intermediate tracery is flowing.			
S. Bartholomew's chapel, Oxford, c. 1380		—	236
An example of transition nearly approaching to the next which is decided Perpendicular.			
Edington or Eddington, Wiltshire, A.D. 1361 (two examples)		—	252
These are very interesting and valuable examples. They are from the church of Edington which was built by Bishop Edington, the predecessor of William of Wykeham, and is therefore the earliest example of Perpendicular which we possess, though, as might be supposed, it retains much of the Decorated mixed with it. The first example appears at first sight almost pure Decorated, but on examining it, the lines which enclose the quatrefoils are seen to be straight instead of being flowing, and the upper one is of a decidedly Per-			

WINDOWS—PERPENDICULAR.

pendicular form. In the second, the two mullions which enclose the centre light are carried through in the manner of genuine Perpendicular, and a transom is introduced between them, but the side lights are as genuine Decorated.

Presbytery, Norwich cathedral, c. 1360 (two examples) — 252

The principal lines of these windows are Perpendicular, but the filling up is mostly Decorated. The introduction of the transom in the head of the second gives it still more of a Perpendicular character.

PERPENDICULAR.

New College chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1386 . . . — 253

We are now arrived at the period of pure Perpendicular, and this, which is the work of William of Wykeham, is one of the earliest and best specimens of the style.

Merton college chapel, Oxford, A.D. 1424 . . . — ib.

The ante-chapel from which this is taken is a particularly fine specimen of this style. The windows are good in their proportions and pure in their details.

Headcorn, Kent, c. 1420 . . . — ib.

Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, c. 1430 . . . — 236

S. Mary's, Devizes, Wiltshire, A.D. 1436 . . . — 253

S. Mary's, Oxford, A.D. 1488 . . . — 254

Swinbrook, Oxfordshire, c. 1500 . . . — ib.

In this the Perpendicular principle is carried to excess, and the effect is not so good as in the preceding examples.

King's college chapel, Cambridge, c. 1500 . . . — ib.

A good example of a large late four-centred window. The embattled transom was a frequent ornament in late windows.

Wilby, Northamptonshire, c. 1420 (spire window) . . . — 258

The tower of this church is a fine specimen of Perpendicular. The lower part is square, but the part which carries the spire is octagonal, to the angles of which it is connected by flying buttresses as here shewn

New College, Oxford, A.D. 1386 (tower window) . . . — 227

This is from the tower, where they are used in pairs.

Huish Episcopi, Somersetshire, c. 1450 (tower window) — 252

S. Peter's, Dorchester, Dorset, c. 1480 (tower window) — ib.

These two last are examples of a mode of filling belfry windows with

WINDOWS—PERPENDICULAR.

ornamental stone-work instead of the common louvre boards which is very prevalent in the churches of Dorset and Somerset, and found also though less frequently in other places, as in Magdalen college, Oxford.

Compton Winyate, Warwickshire (bay window)	70	—
Higham Ferrers, Northamptonshire, A.D. 1423 (gable window)	223	—

With an ogee head and crocketed hoodmould.

Wells, Vicar's Close (oriel window)	333	—
S. Michael's, Oxford	349	—
Brasenose college	350	—

FLAMBOYANT. S. Ouen, Rouen	208	—
Harfleur, Normandy	209	—
Falaise, c. 1450	—	250
S. Mary's, Dinan, c. 1450	—	ib.
Beauvais cathedral, c. 1450	—	ib.

FRONTISPIECE TO VOLUME I.

PORCH, CASTLE ASHBY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A fine specimen of transition work from Norman to Early English.

It has been extensively repaired, or, which is more probable, rebuilt, and the jambs have suffered considerably, although a large portion of the original work remains, and is curious; on parts of these, small ornaments have been marked with a chisel preparatory to carving, and one or two are in a more advanced state, but they may be later additions;



the leaves of the capitals are very simple, and of rather uncommon character; the mouldings of the arch are very good and in fine preservation: among the enrichments is a series of four-leaved flowers, formed exactly like the "tooth-ornament" of the Early English style. This porch, together with the whole building to which it is attached, is most carefully preserved from injury by the noble owner of the adjoining mansion.



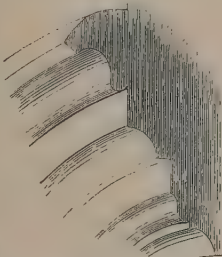
FRONTISPIECE TO VOLUME II.

WINDOW, CASTLE ASHBY CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
c. 1350.

This window, which is in the west end of the north aisle, is remarkable for the elegance of its tracery. It is of Decorated character, but the mouldings, as shewn in the section, particularly of the dripstone, shew it to be rather late in the style. The other windows in the same aisle, as shewn in the Frontispiece, are of the same style and date as those of S. Mary Magdalene, Oxford (Plate 157), and consequently somewhat earlier than this.

This engraving, and that of the doorway of the same church, given as a frontispiece, are presented to the work by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Northampton.

The initial letters are chiefly copied from a manuscript of the Vulgate of the 13th century, from the Canonici collection now in the Bodleian Library.



Section of Arch of Window.

PAGE	PLATE

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

For the use of the student Mr. Rickman's table with some slight alteration is subjoined, shewing the duration of the styles of English architecture, and the kings reigning in each period.

<i>Kings.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Style.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
WILLIAM I.	1066	NORMAN. [or English Romanesque.]	{ Prevailed little more than 124 years; no remains REALLY KNOWN to be more than a few years older than the Conquest.
WILLIAM II.	1087		
HENRY I.	1100		
STEPHEN	1135		
HENRY II.	1154 to 1189		
RICHARD I. ^a	1189	EARLY ENGLISH. [or 1st Pointed.]	{ Prevailed about 100 years.
JOHN	1199		
HENRY III.	1216 to 1272		
EDWARD I. ^b	1272	DECORATED ENGLISH. [or 2nd Pointed.]	{ Continued perhaps 10 or 15 years later in some in- stances. Prevailed about 100 years.
EDWARD II.	1307		
EDWARD III. ^c ..	1327 to 1377		
RICHARD II.	1377	PERPENDICU- LAR ENGLISH. [or 3rd Pointed.]	{ Prevailed about 169 years.
HENRY IV.	1399		
HENRY V.	1413		{ Few, if any, whole build- ings executed in this style later than Henry VIII.
HENRY VI.	1422		
EDWARD IV.	1461		{ This style used in addi- tions and rebuilding, but often much debased, as late as 1630 or 1640.
EDWARD V.	1483		
RICHARD III.	1483		
HENRY VII.	1485		
HENRY VIII.	1509 to 1546		

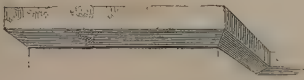
^a The reign of Richard I. was the chief period of the Transition from the Norman to the Early English style. The change began perhaps a little earlier in a few instances, and continued a little later, some buildings of the time of King John being of Transition character.

^b The Transition from the Early English to the Decorated style took place chiefly in the reign of Edward I. The Eleanor crosses belong rather to the latter than the former style.

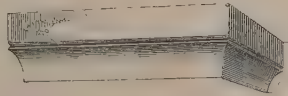
^c In the latter part of the long reign of Edward III. the Transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style began, and was almost completed by the time of the acces-

sion of Richard II. Some buildings of the Decorated style may be found of his reign, but the works of William of Wykeham, Westminster Hall, and many other buildings of this period, are of very decided Perpendicular character. Perhaps one of the earliest and best authenticated examples of this Transition, shewing a curious mixture of the two styles, is Edington church in Wiltshire, founded by bishop William of Edington in 1352, and consecrated in 1361. The same bishop, who died in 1366, commenced the alteration of Winchester cathedral into the Perpendicular style, which was continued by William of Wykeham.

NORMAN.



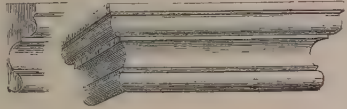
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, (REMIGIUS.)
A.D. 1100



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, (ALEXANDER.)
A.D. 1140.



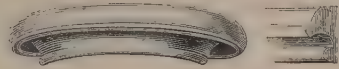
JEWS' HOUSE, LINCOLN,
circa 1150.



NEW ROMNEY, KENT,
circa 1180

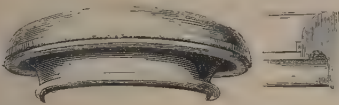


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, CHOIR,
A.D. 1200



ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK,
circa 1250.

EARLY ENGLISH

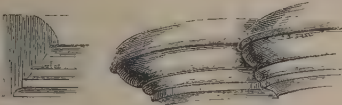


OXFORD CATHEDRAL, CHAPTER HOUSE,
circa 1250.

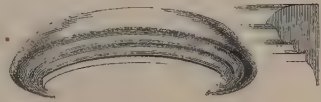


WELLS CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1264

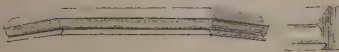
DECORATED



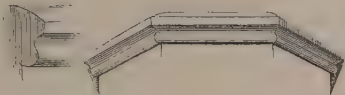
MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,
A.D. 1277



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY,
circa 1320.

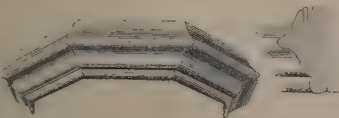


YORK CATHEDRAL,
circa 1330.

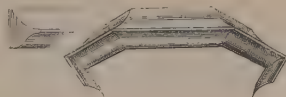


CASTLE ASBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1360

PERPENDICULAR



CROYDON, SURREY,
circa 1450

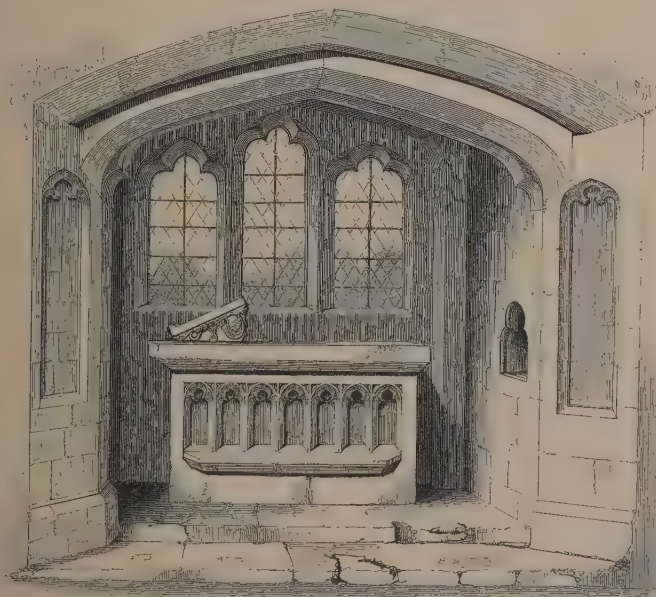


HENRY VII. CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER,
A.D. 1503

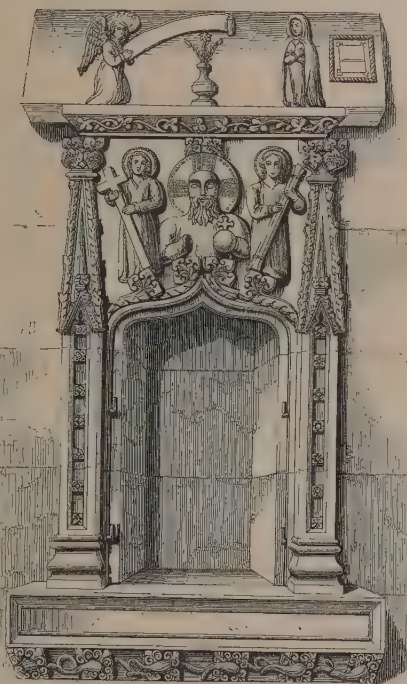




ENSTONE, OXFORDSHIRE, c 14th



WENLOCK PRIORY, SHROPSHIRE, c. 1450



FOULIS



RUSHDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350.

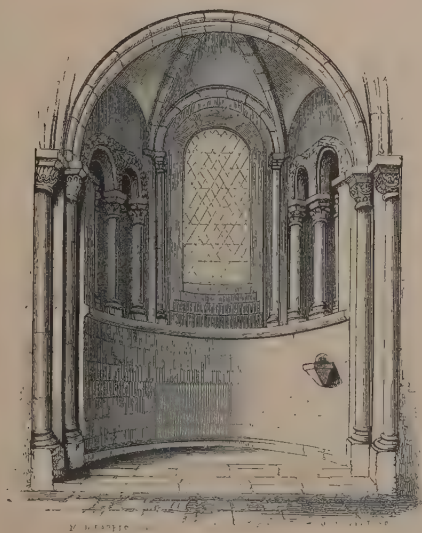


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL

NORMAN



DALMENY, LINLITHGOWSHIRE c 1150.



ROMSEY, HANTS, c 1180.

EARLY ENGLISH.



TIDMARSH, BERKSHIRE. Exterior [The Roof and Cross are modern]

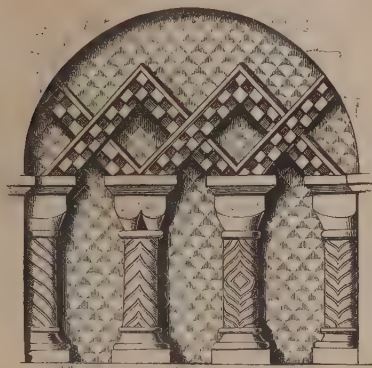


TIDMARSH, BERKSHIRE Interior, c. 1200.

NORMAN.



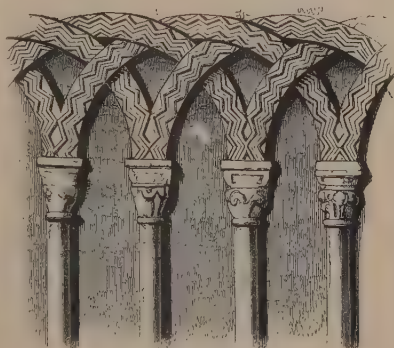
ST BOTOLPH'S COLCHESTER,
circa 1130.



ST AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY,
circa 1150.



CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
circa 1160.



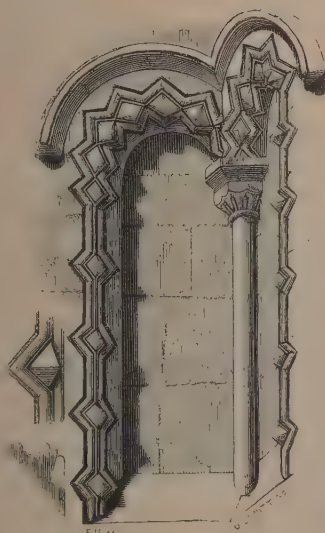
ST JOHN'S, DEVIZES,
circa 1160.



NORMAN



ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1140



ST BARTHOLOMEW'S, LONDON, c 1160



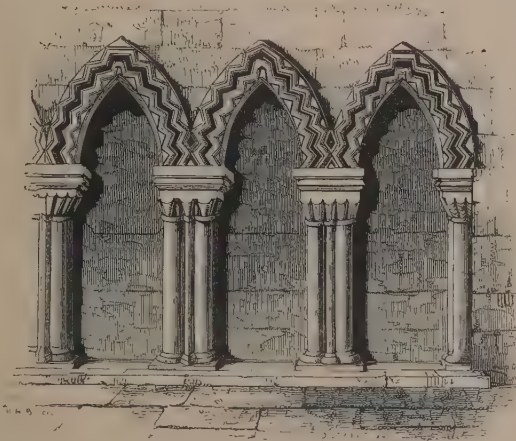
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c 1120

NORMAN



FONT, COLESHILL, WARWICKSHIRE, c. 1150.

TRANSITION.



ARCADE, STONELEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE, c. 1190

EARLY ENGLISH



HADDENHAM CHURCH, BUCKS, c. 1230



STONE CHURCH, KENT, c. 1270

EARLY ENGLISH

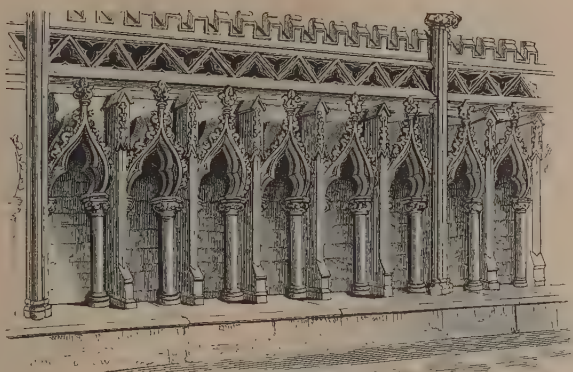


SOUTH AISLE OF CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200.



SOUTH TRANSEPT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200

DECORATED.



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, A D. 1330



NORWICH CATHEDRAL, c. 1340

ROMAN.



ROMAN THEATRE, LILLEBONNE.



ROMAN WALL, COLCHESTER, ESSEX.

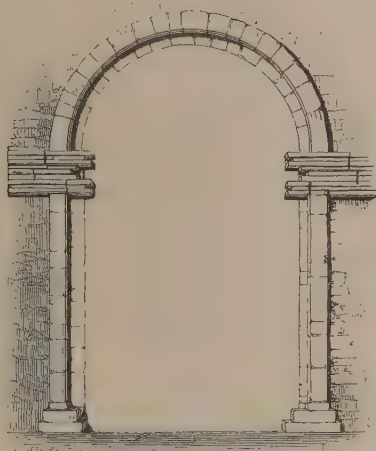


NEWPORT GATE, LINCOLN

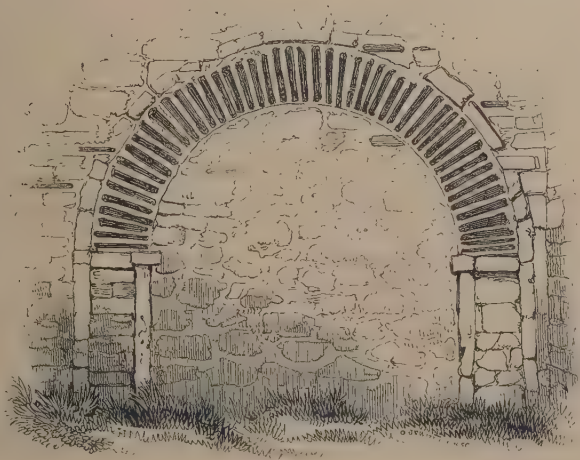
SUPPOSED SAXON



BRIGSTOCK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



LANACK NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

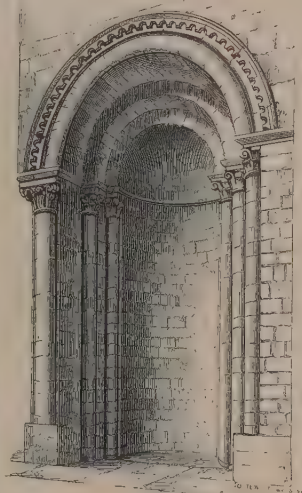


BRITFORD, NEAR SALISBURY

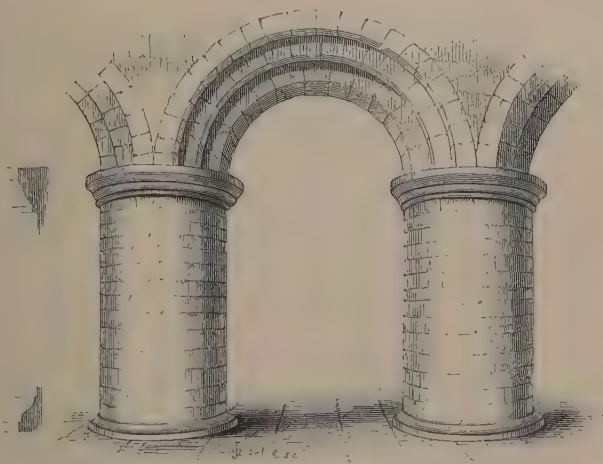
EARLY NORMAN



CHAPEL IN THE WHITE TOWER, LONDON,
A.D. 1081



WEST END OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
circa 1090



GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, c. 1100

NORMAN.

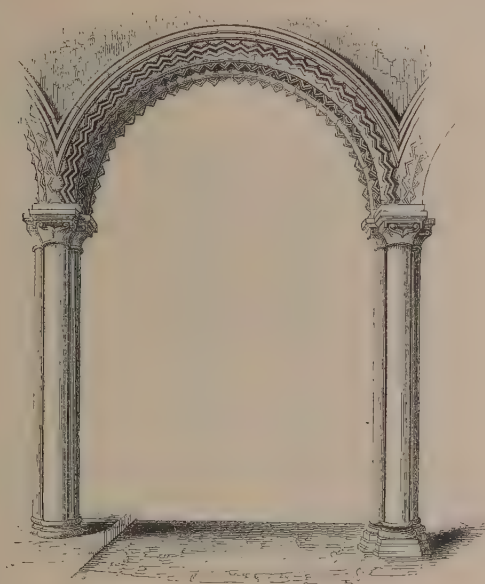


CHANCEL-ARCH, HEADINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1160.

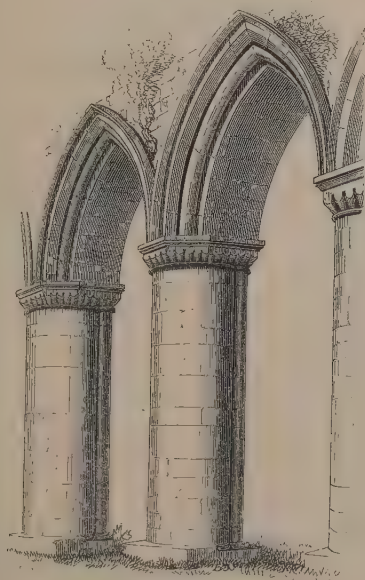


RUINS OF ST. CLEMENT'S, WORCESTER, c. 1080.

TRANSITION FROM NORMAN



GALILEE, DURHAM CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1188



FOUNTAINS ABBEY, c 1180

EARLY ENGLISH.



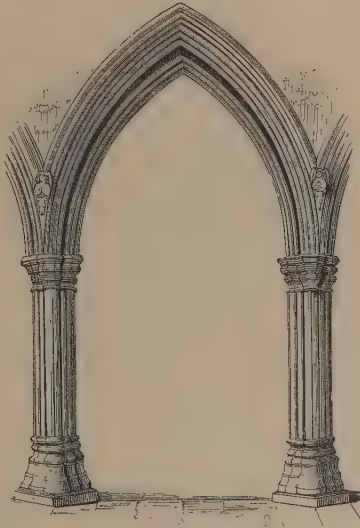
LADY CHAPEL, OXFORD CATHEDRAL,
c. 1220

ST MARY LE WIGFORD. LINCOLN,
c. 1200



NAVE, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1220.

DECORATED.

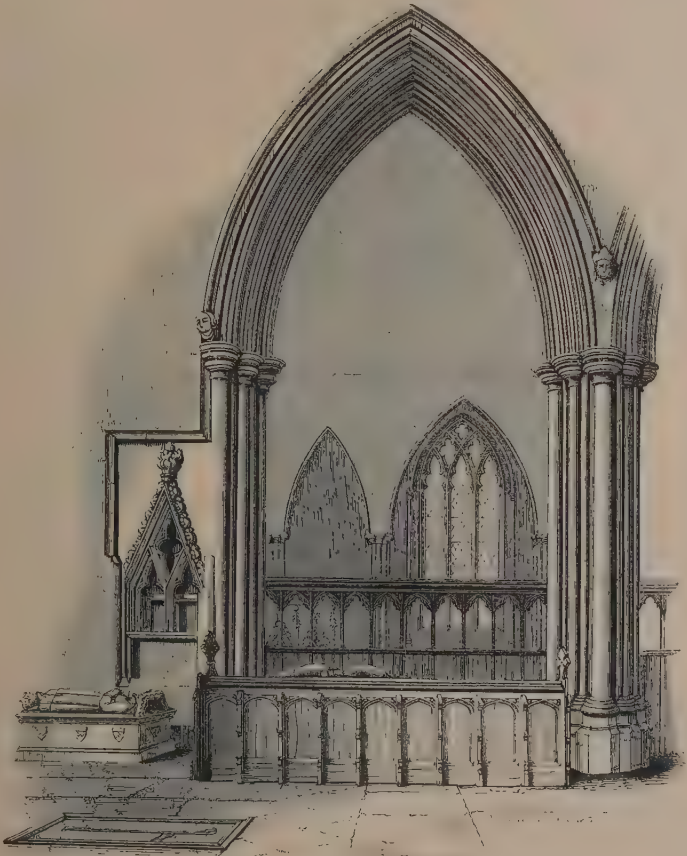


CHIPPING WARDEN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350



HOWDEN CHURCH, YORKSHIRE, c. 1350.

DECORATED



DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1800

PERPENDICULAR.



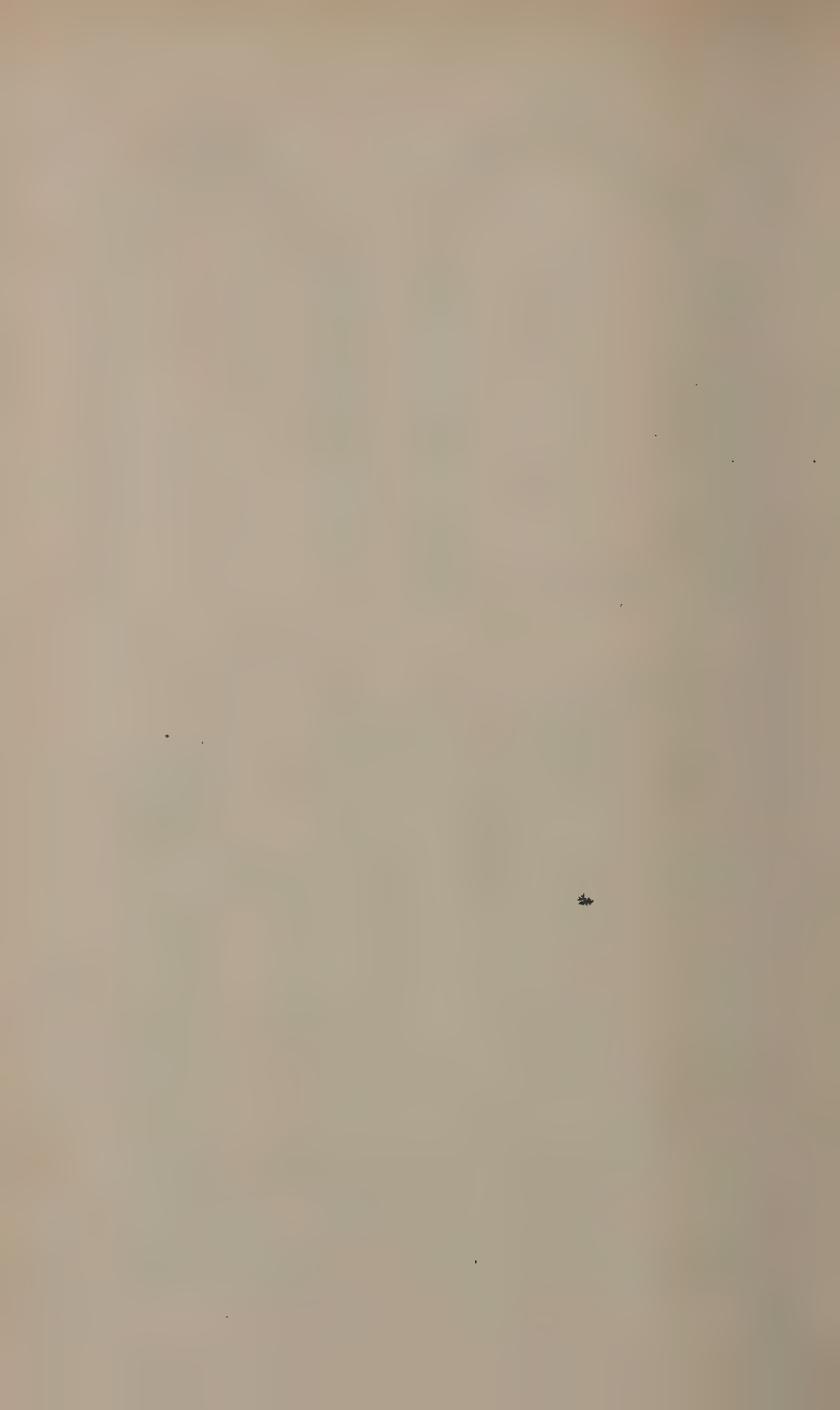
NAVE OF ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, A.D. 1488

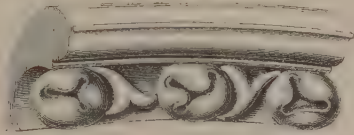


SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1490



MINSTER LOVELL, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1430.





STRINGCOURSE, KIDDINGTON, OXON c 1350. TABERNACLE, EXETER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1290



DOOR, BLOXHAM OXON, c 1289.



DOOR, CHIPPING NORTON, OXON, c 1320



MONUMENT, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1300

WINDOW, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1320

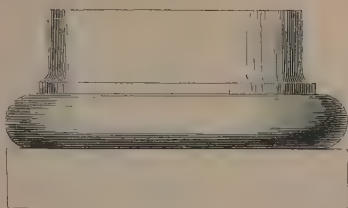


SPIRE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

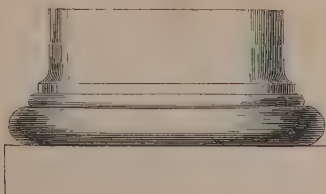
WINDOW JAMB, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c 1320.

SPIRE, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

TUSCAN.



ROMAN DORIC.



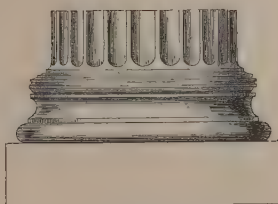
TRAJAN'S COLUMN.

COLONNADE OF ST PETERS

IONIC.



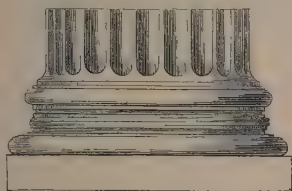
IONIC



AQUEDUCT OF HADRIAN

ERECTHEUM.

CORINTHIAN



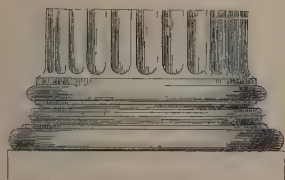
CORINTHIAN.



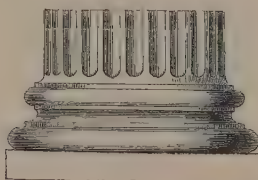
TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR.

CHORAGIC MONUMENT OF LYSICRATES

COMPOSITE.



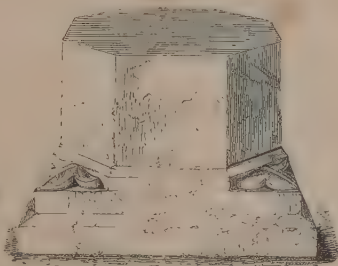
ATTIC.



NORMAN



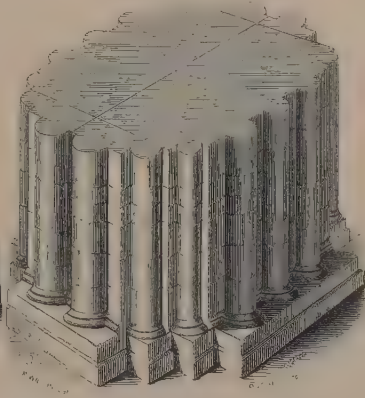
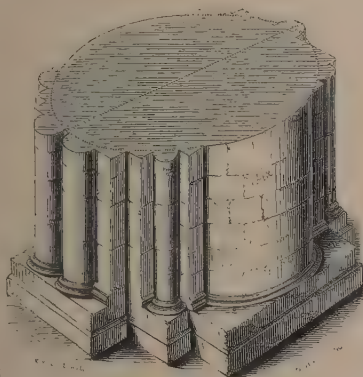
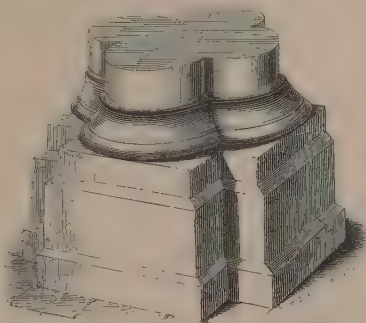
ST. PETER'S, OXFORD, c. 1140.



ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1130

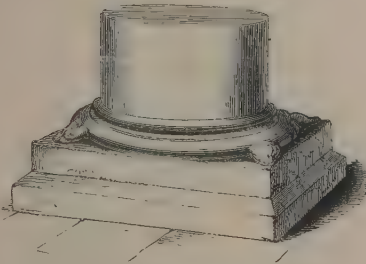


ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1110

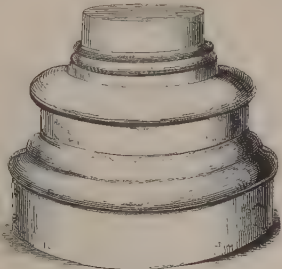


NORWICH CATHEDRAL, c. 1100

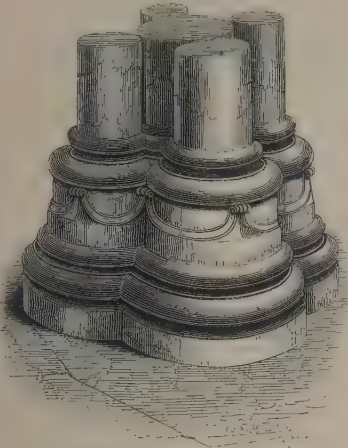
EARLY ENGLISH.



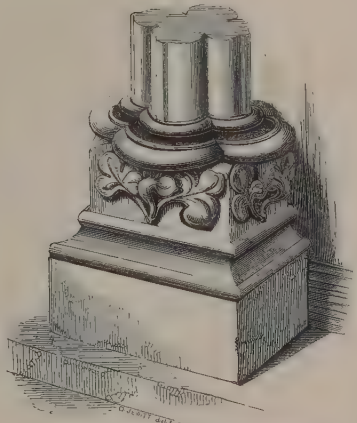
GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1200



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY, c. 1250.



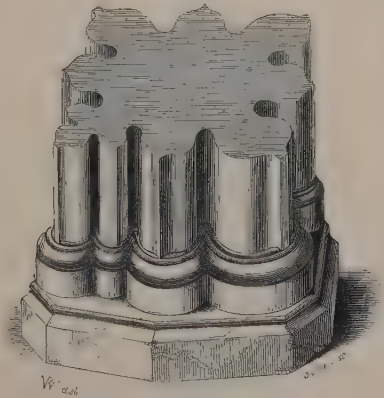
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1178.



CHAPTER HOUSE, LINCOLN, c. 1200.

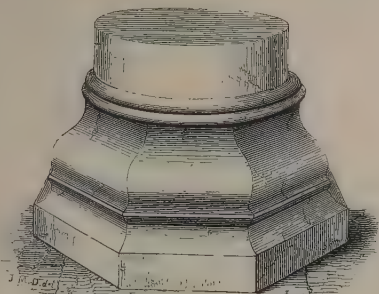


TEMPLE CHURCH LONDON, A.D 1240.

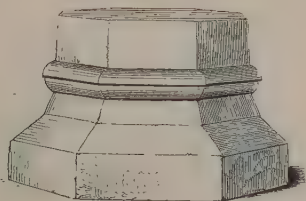


ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK, c. 1250.

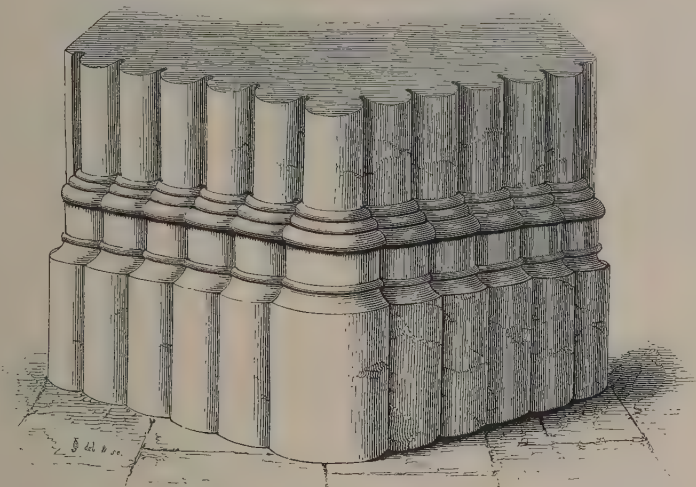
DECORATED.



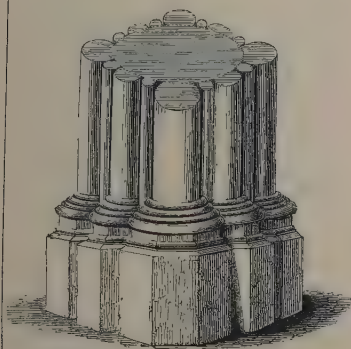
BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1350



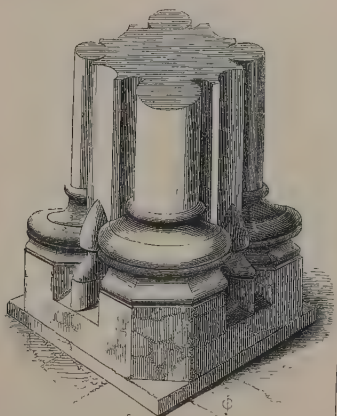
WELBOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1350



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD A.D. 1331

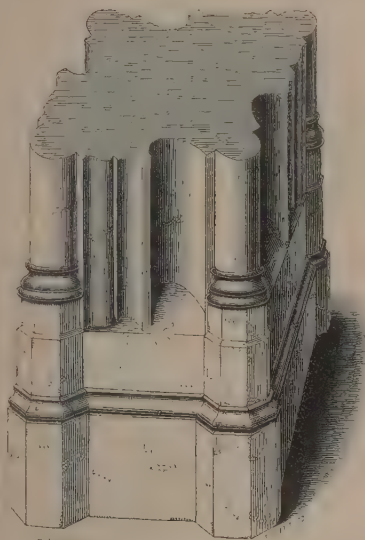


DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.

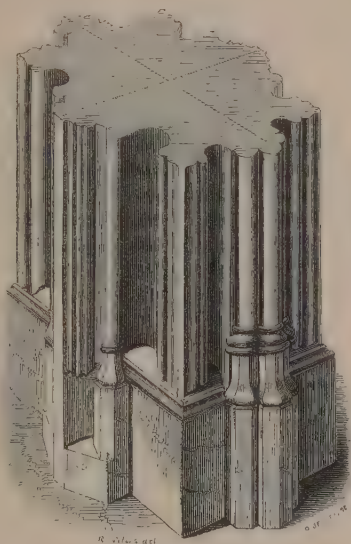


DORCHESIER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1340.

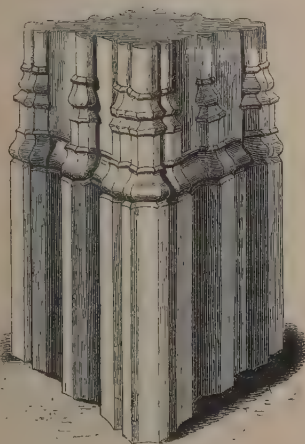
PERPENDICULAR



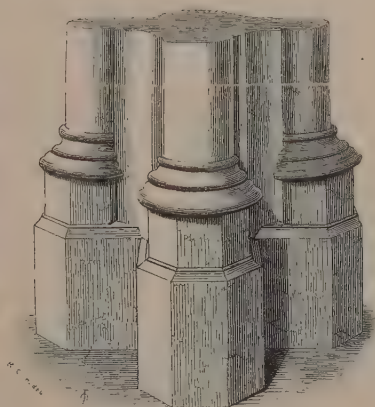
LAVENDER HAM, SUFFOLK, c 1460



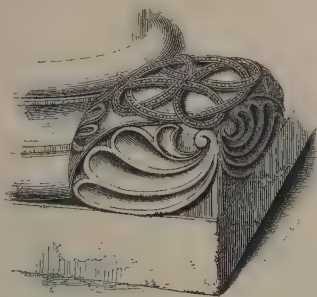
ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR, c 1480



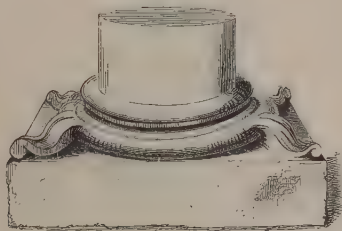
ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, 1488



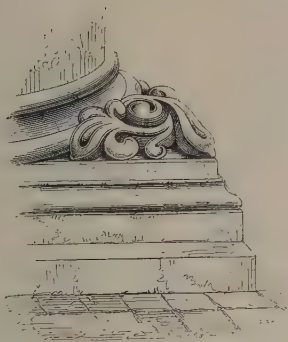
CROYDON, SURREY, circa 1450



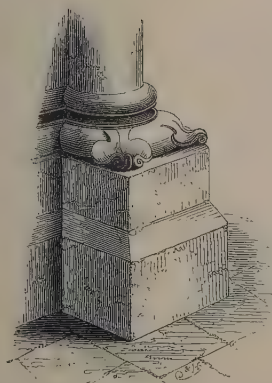
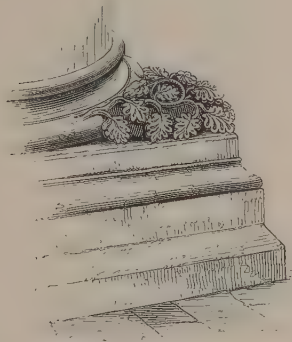
CRYPT, YORK CATHEDRAL, c. 1160



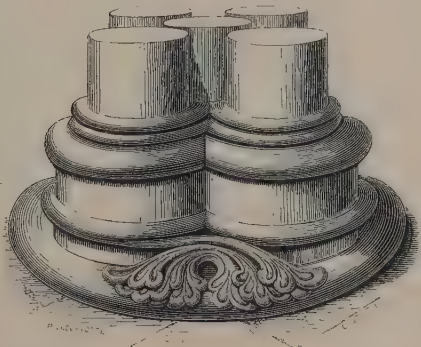
STOCKBURY, KENT, c. 1220



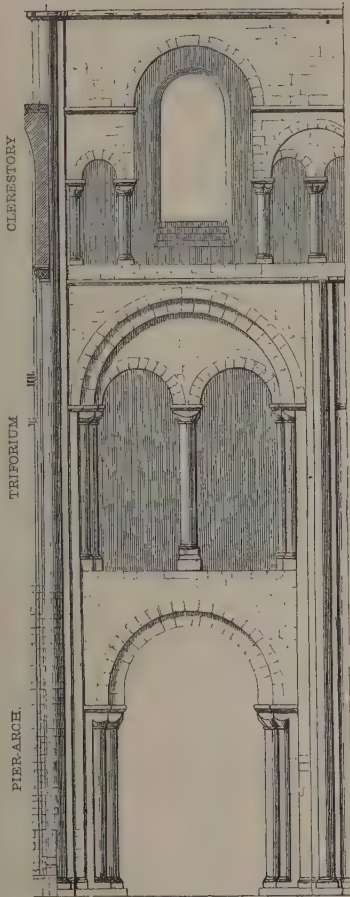
ST CROSS, WINCHESTER, c. 1180



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1180



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1230.



TRANSEPT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL
circa 1090.



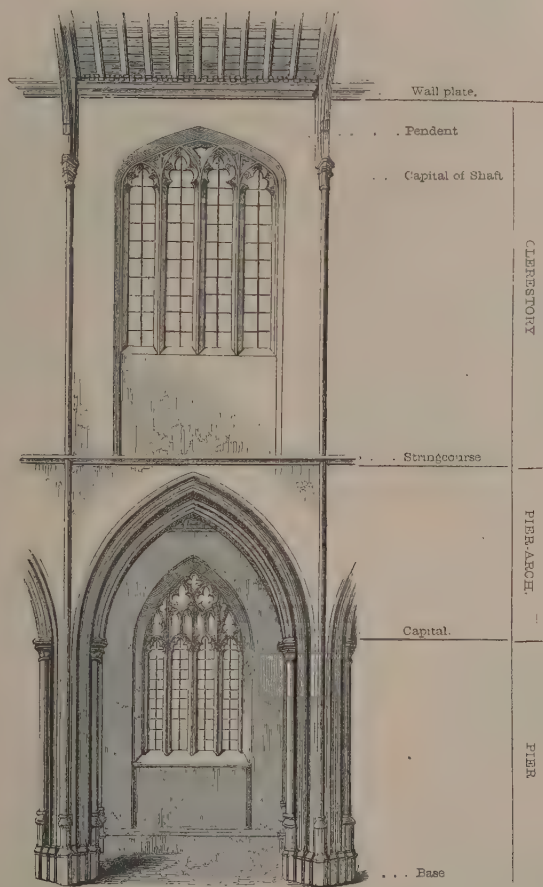
BECKET'S CROWN, CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1192.



BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1250.



THORNTON ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 132.



FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
A D. 1440.

NORMAN.



LITTLETON, HAMPSHIRE



NORTHBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

EARLY ENGLISH.



MANTON, RUTLAND



LITTLE CASTERTON, RUTLAND.

EARLY ENGLISH



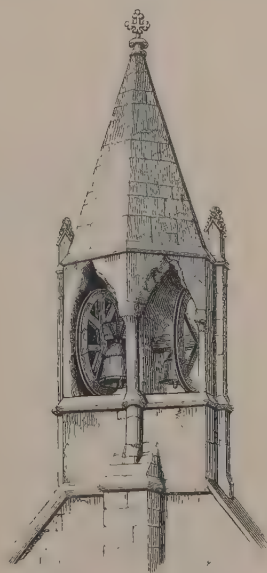
LITTLE COXWELL, BERKSHIRE
c. 1200.



SKELTON, YORKSHIRE, c. 1220



CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY,
circa 1250.



SHIPTON OLLIFFE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
circa 1260

EARLY ENGLISH



LEIGH DELAMERE, WILTS, c. 1220.

PERPENDICULAR



CORSTON, WILTS, c. 1450

DECORATED



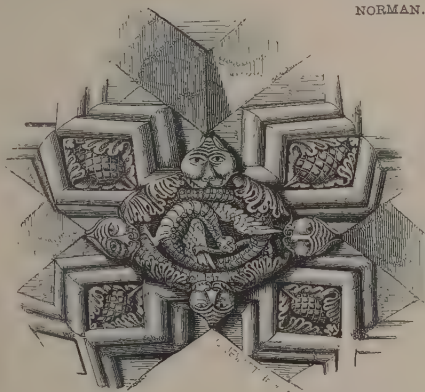
CLIBURY, OXFORDSHIRE. c. 1160.



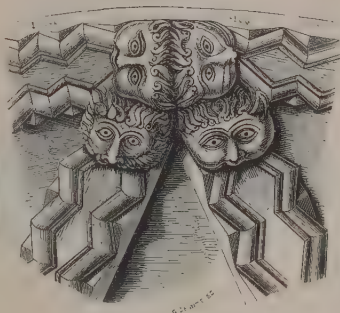
CLEEVE ABBEY, SOMERSET c.1320.



NORMAN.



IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1150.



KILPECK, HEREFORDSHIRE.

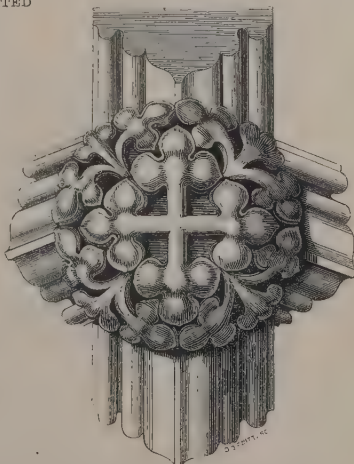
EARLY ENGLISH.

WARMINGTON CH., NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1275.CHAPTER HOUSE, OXFORD CATHEDRAL,
circa 1250

DECORATED

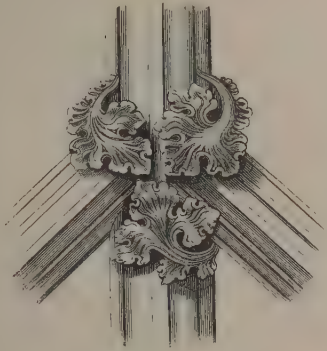


ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY HERTS

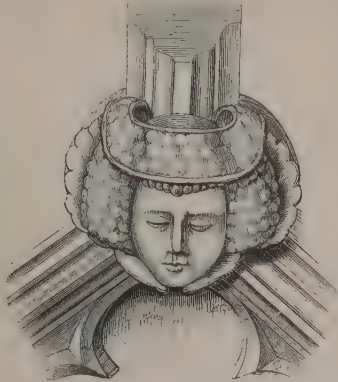


TRINITY CHURCH, EDINBURGH

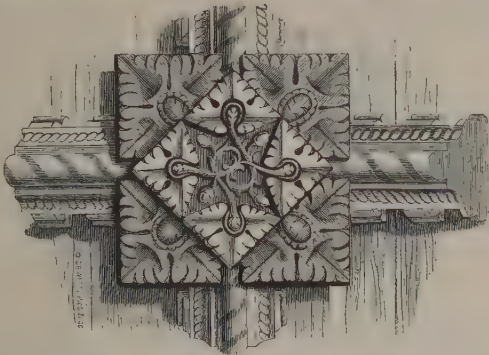
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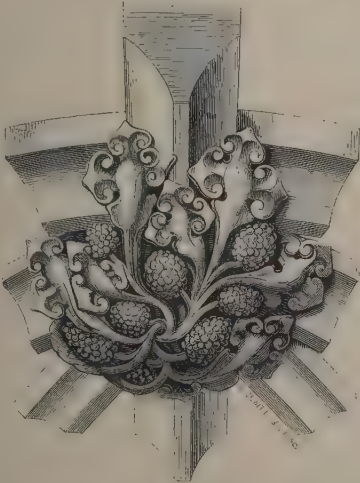
MELROSE ABBEY



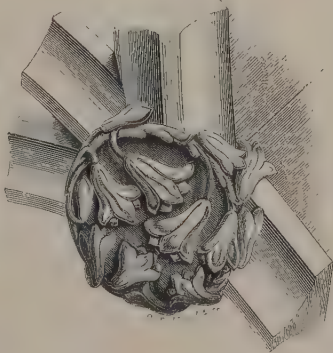
CLOISTERS, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, circa 1450



WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



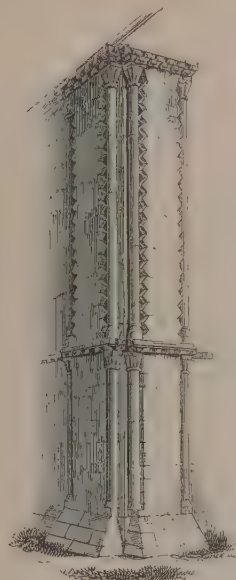
CLOISTERS, MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD



NORMAN



FOUNTAINS ABBEY, c. 1170



ST MARY'S, LEICESTER, c. 1160



GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1180.



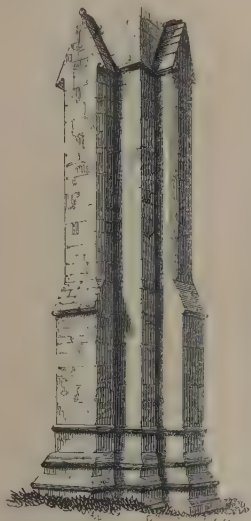
MONK'S HORTON, KENT, c. 1190

EARLY ENGLISH

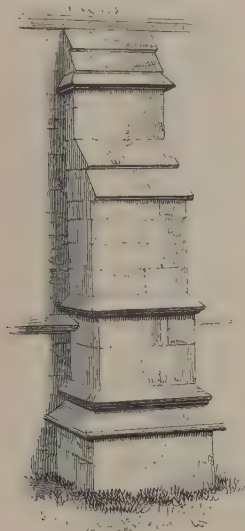


CHOIR, LINCOLN, c 1190

EARLY ENGLISH.



HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSH., c. 1220



WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSH., c. 1250

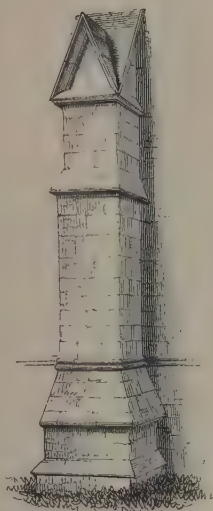


POTTERN, WILTSHIRE, c. 1250

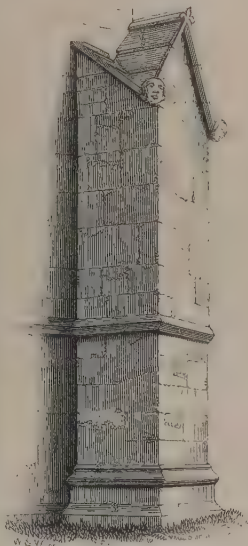


SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTS., c. 1210

DECORATED.



DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.



BRINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSH., c. 1320.



OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1320.



CHURCH BRAMPTON, NORTHANTS c. 1330.



ST MARY MAGDALENE, OXFORD, A.D. 1337.



GADSBY, LEICESTERSHIRE, c. 1350.

PERPENDICULAR



WELLINGBOROUGH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1450



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL,
circa 1430



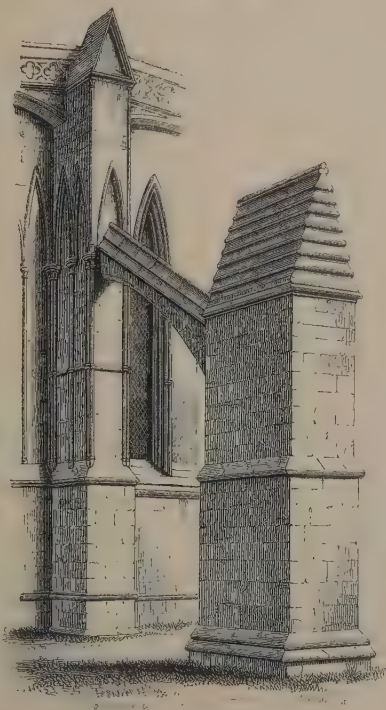
ST LAURENCE,
EVESHAM, circa 1450



DIVINITY SCHOOL,
OXFORD, c 1490.

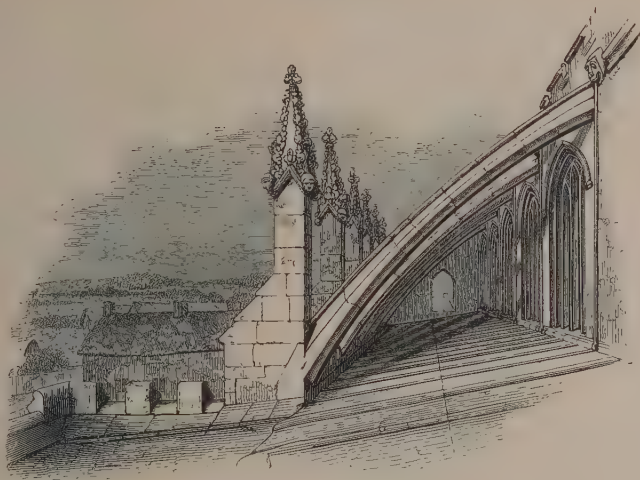


ST. DENIS, PARIS, c 1240.



CHAPTER-HOUSE, LINCOLN, c 1220

PERPENDICULAR



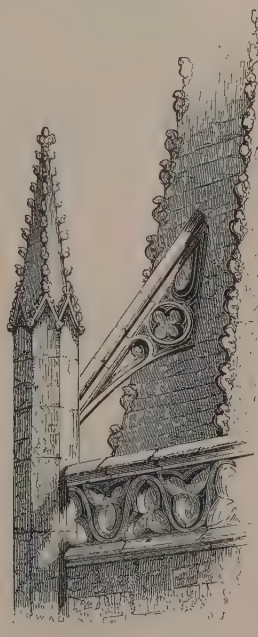
FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A.D. 1440

PERPENDICULAR.

DECORATED.

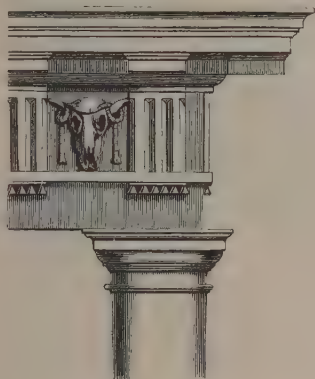


SHERBORNE, DORSETSHIRE,
circa 1470

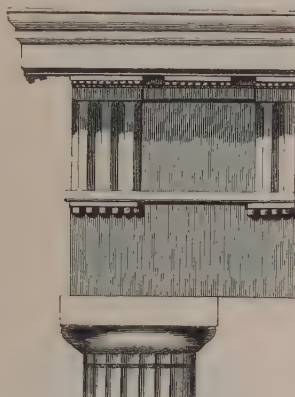


CAYTHORPE, LINCOLNSHIRE,
circa 1320.

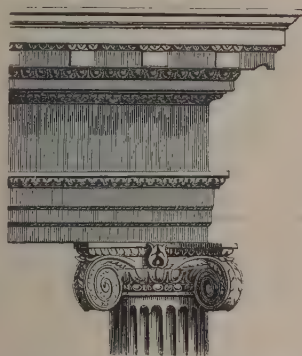
ROMAN DORIC



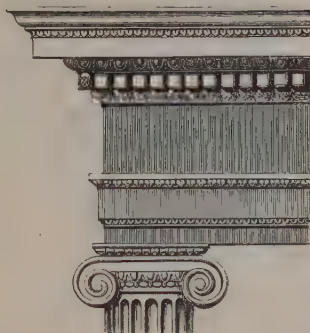
GRECIAN DORIC



ROMAN IONIC.



GRECIAN IONIC



CORINTHIAN.



COMPOSITE.



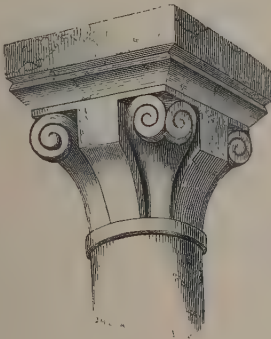
NORMAN.



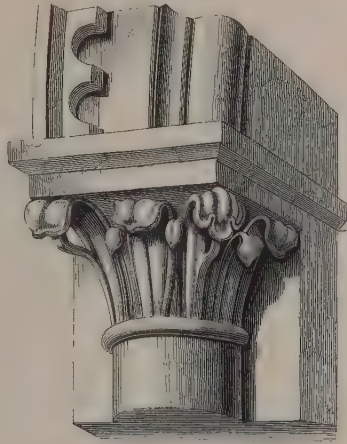
WHITE TOWER, LONDON, c. 1080



WESTMINSTER HALL, c. 1090



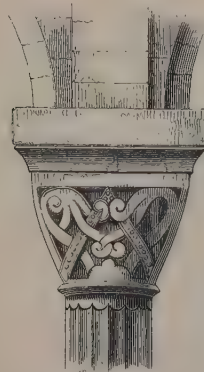
ST NICOLAS, CAEN, c. 1100.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1100

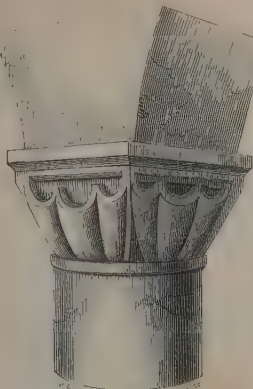


WHITBY PARISH CHURCH, c. 1100



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, CRYPT

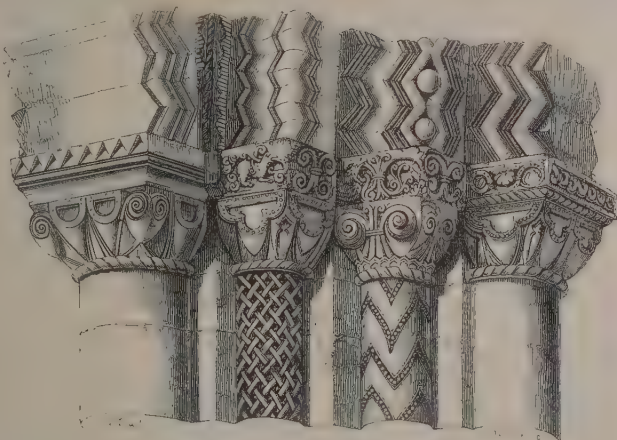
NORMAN.



WATERPERRY, OXFORDSHIRE, 1180



DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1180



ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, circa 1160.



GRATTON UNDERWOOD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1180



HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200

ENGLISH TRANSITION



CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, circa 1190.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1177



OAKHAM CASTLE, RUTLANDSHIRE, c. 1180

NORMAN

FOREIGN TRANSITION



MURRHARD, c. 1168



SOISSONS CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1212



ST NICOLAS BLOIS, c 1200



ST NICOLAS, BLOIS, c 1200

EARLY ENGLISH



BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE c 1160



BLOXHAM, OXFORDSHIRE c. 1160



WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1180



NASEBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c 1220.



WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1280

EARLY ENGLISH



CHOIR. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200



PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1260

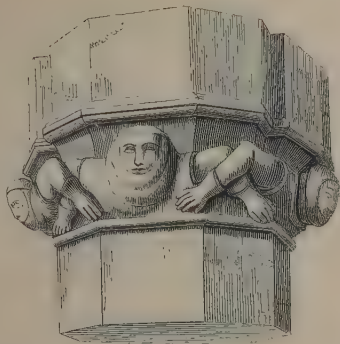


ST. MARY LE WIGFORD, LINCOLN, c. 1200.



DESBOROUGH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1220

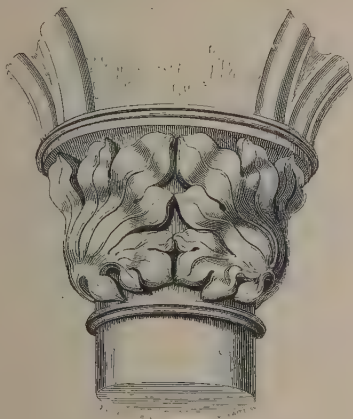
DECORATED



HAMPTON POYLE, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.



DORCHESTER OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300



BEVERLEY MINSTER, c. 1320.

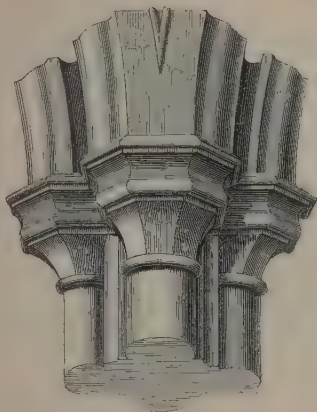


LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.



SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS, c. 1300

PERPENDICULAR



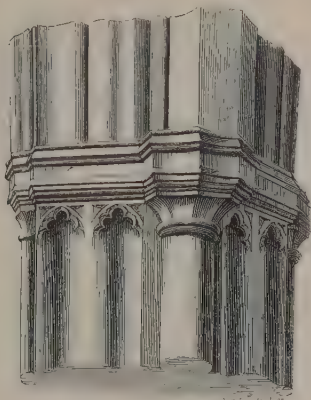
WELLINGBOROUGH, NORTHANTS, c. 1450



NEWARK, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1380



STOKE IN TEIGNHEAD, DEVONSH., c. 1490



CROMER, NORFOLK, c. 1430.

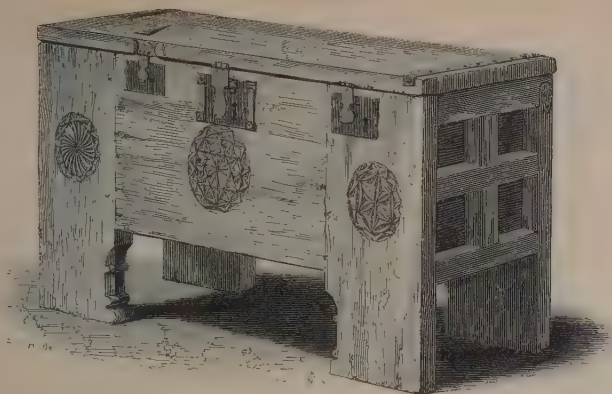


PIDDLINGTON, DORSETSHIRE, A.D. 1505.



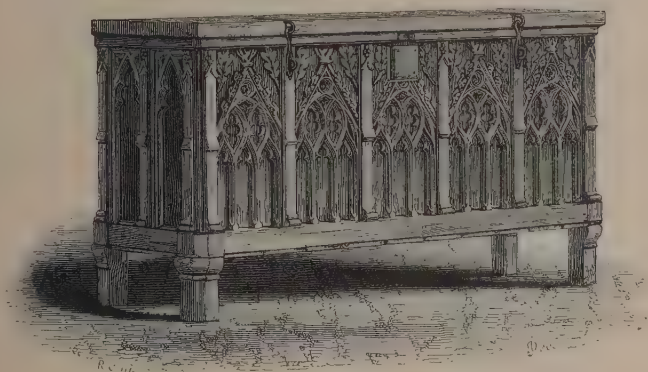
UPWEY, DORSETSHIRE, c. 1500.

EARLY ENGLISH



STOKE DABERNON, SURREY

DECORATED



HUTTOFT, LINCOLNSHIRE

FLAMBOYANT OR FLEMISH



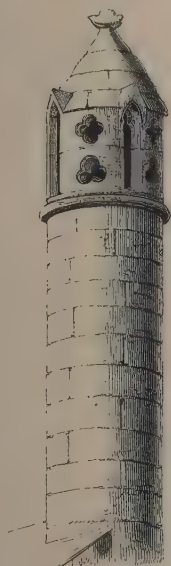
GUESTLING, SUSSEX



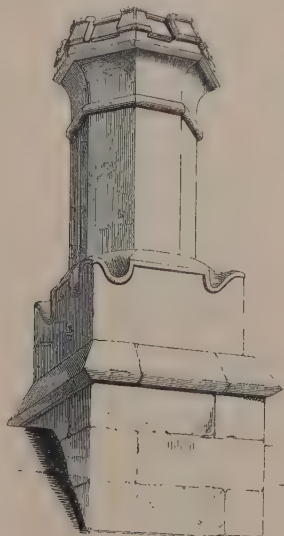
ABINGDON ABBEY, BERKS.
circa 1250



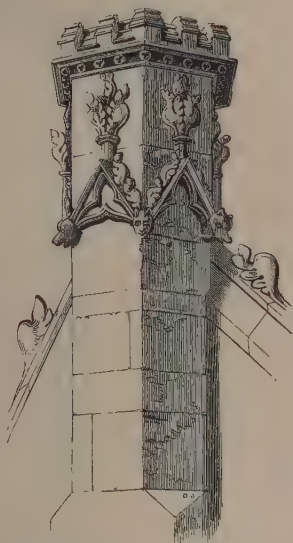
AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND
circa 1280



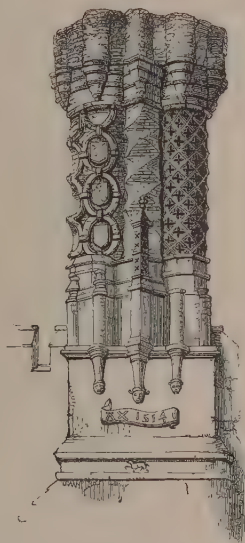
SHERBORNE ABBEY, DORSET.
circa 1300



EXTON, RUTLAND.
circa 1300.



NORTHBOROUGH, NORTHUMBERLAND,
circa 1340



THORNBURY CASTLE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
A D 1514.



LAYER MARNEY, ESSEX,
circa 1630.



TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, KENT,
circa 1660.

CLASSICAL.

MEDIEVAL

ENTABLATURE

COLUMN.

PEDESTAL.

CORNICE.

ARCHITRAVE.

CAPITAL.

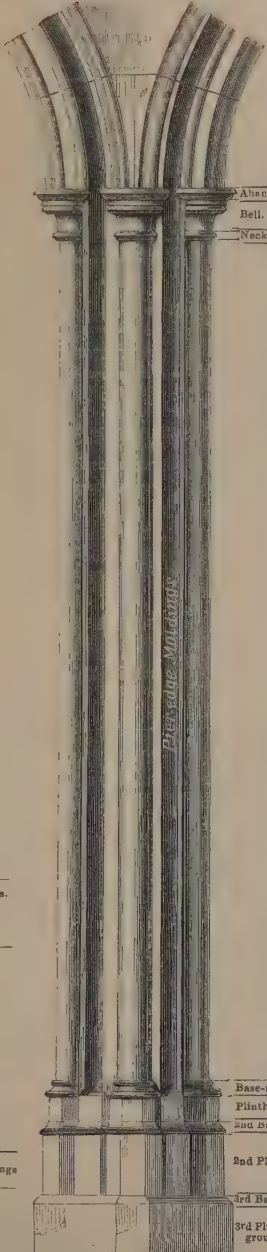
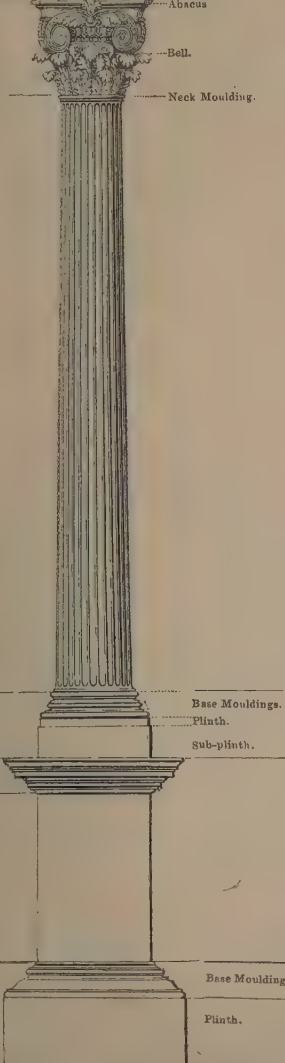
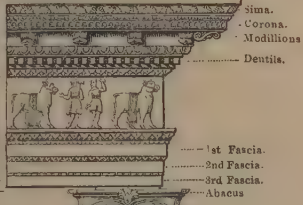
SHAFT.

BASE.

CORNICHE.

DADO.

BASE.



ARCH.

IMPOST.

SHAFT.

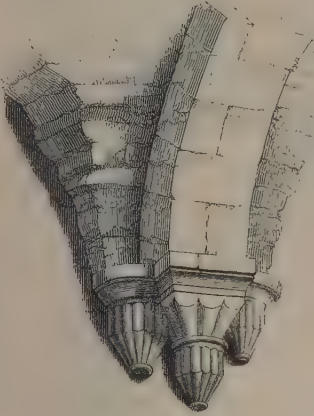
OF SMALL COLUMNS.

PIER.

BASE.

FOOTSTALL or BASE OF PIER.

NORMAN.



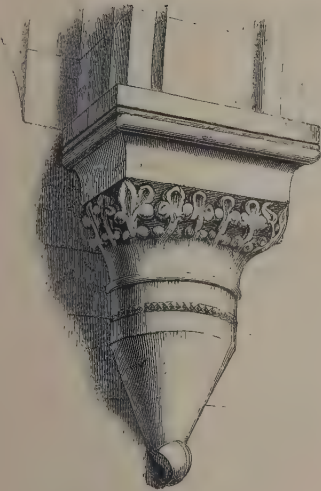
KIRKSTALL ABBEY,
circa 1150.

TRANSITION



OAKHAM CASTLE, RUTLAND,
circa 1180

EARLY ENGLISH



HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1200.



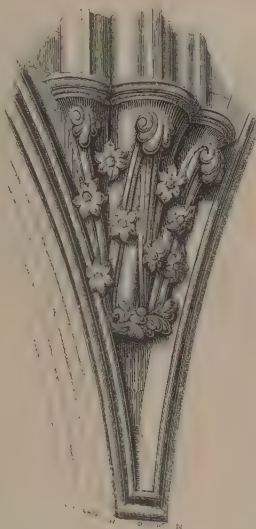
ST SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON,
circa 1200.

EARLY ENGLISH.

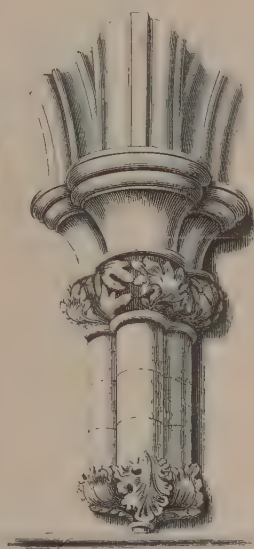
DECORATED.



ACTON BURNELL, c. 1260



RIVAUX ABBEY, YORKSHIRE



MELROSE ABBEY, c. 1300

PERPENDICULAR.

CH. CH., OXFORD; STAIRCASE TO HALL,
A.D. 1640.HALL, CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.
A.D. 1529

EARLY ENGLISH



TRANSEPT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



GRAFTON UNDERWOOD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DECORATED



CALDECOT, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



MELROSE ABBEY.

TRANSITION.



CRICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



THORNTON ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE



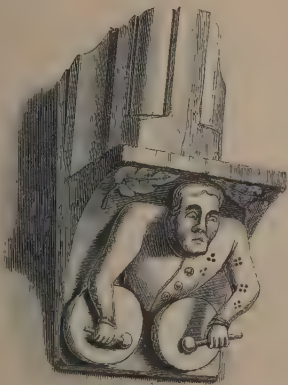
KIRKBY WISKE, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1250



TEWKESBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,
circa 1350



ST ALDATE'S, OXFORD, A D 1354



DUSTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



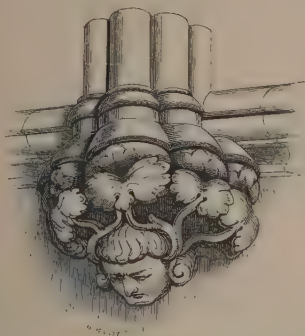
LONG BUCKBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



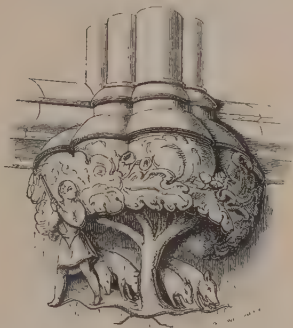
WELLS CATHEDRAL, c. 1250.



NORTHMOOR CHURCH, OXON, c. 1320



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1277



ST MARY'S CHURCH, OXFORD, A.D. 1488



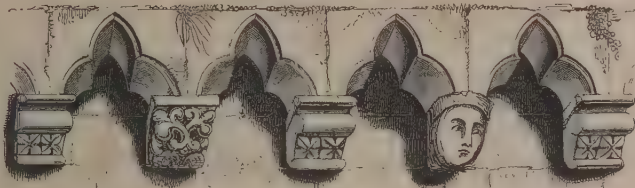
YORK CATHEDRAL, c. 1450

NORMAN



ROMSEY CHURCH, HANTS, circa 1180

EARLY ENGLISH.



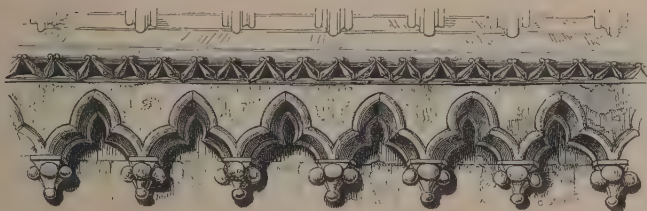
ROMSEY CHURCH, HANTS, circa 1220.



PORTSMOUTH CHURCH, circa 1230.



WARMINGTON CHURCH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1250.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, circa 1260

DECORATED.

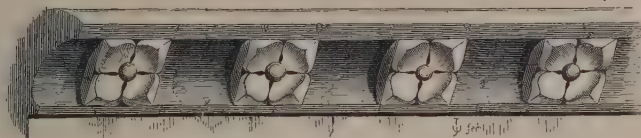


TOWER OF ST MARY'S, OXFORD, circa 1290



CHANCEL OF GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, circa 1320.

PERPENDICULAR.



ENSHAM CHURCH, OXON, circa 1400



BISHOP BECKINGTON'S CHANTRY, WELLS CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1463

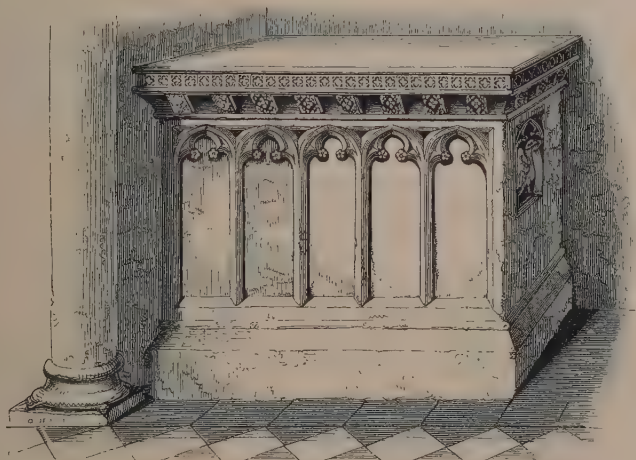


GATEWAY OF THE CLOSE, WELLS, A.D. 1505



FYFIELD, BERKS.

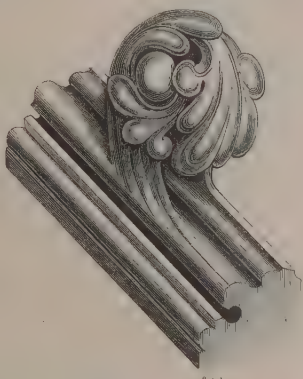
circa 1400



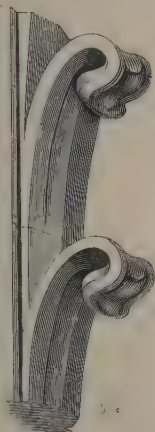
ST CROSS, NEAR WINCHESTER.

circa 1460.

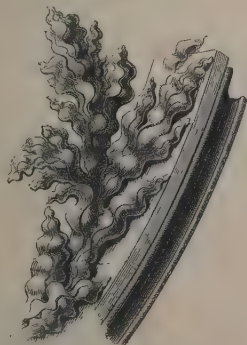
EARLY ENGLISH.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, circa 1240.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY
circa 1260.

CHOIR, LINCOLN CATH., c. 1200



HAWTON, NOTTS, c. 1330

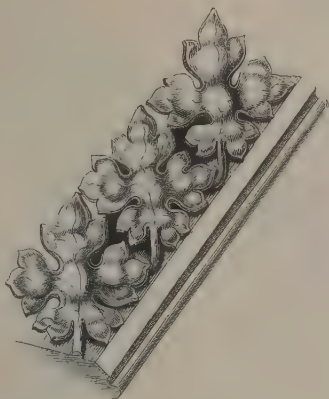
PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATH., c. 1260

DECORATED.

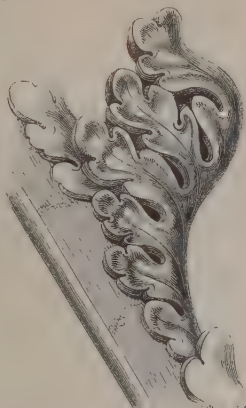


LINCOLN CATH., c. 1330

DECORATED.

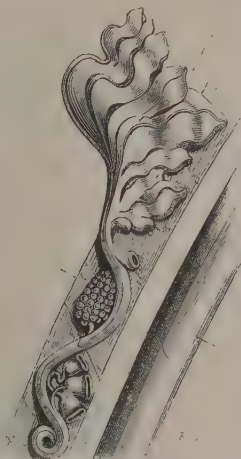


GUISBOROUGH, YORKSHIRE, c 1300.

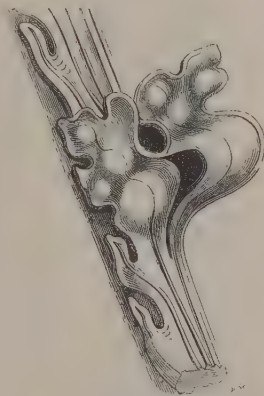


SOUTHWELL MINSTER. NOTTS, c 1300.

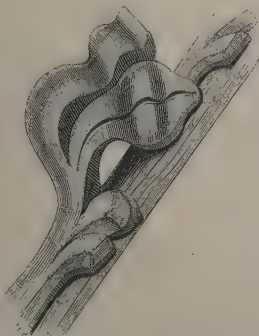
PERPENDICULAR



ST MARY'S, BEVERLEY, circa 1390



ST ALBAN'S ABBEY, circa 1420



CRICK NORTHAMPTONSHIRE c. 1420



LITCHAM, NORFOLK, c. 1450.

EARLY ENGLISH.



WARETON, NORTHAMPTONSH.
circa 1250



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1238.



WARMINGTON, NORTHANTS.
circa 1260

DECORATED.



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,
A.D. 1238.



HORSEPATH, OXFORDSH
circa 1250



ASTHALL, OXFORDSH
circa 1350.



CRANFORD ST. JOHN,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350.

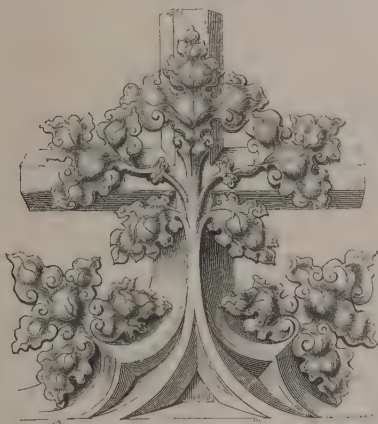


MERTON COLLEGE, OXFORD,
circa 1300.



MORTON, LINCOLNSHIRE
circa 1350.

DECORATED.



P. DELAUNAY. del.

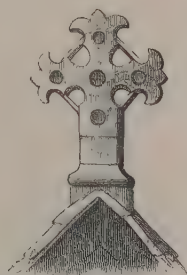
G. JENNY. sc.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. c. 1350.

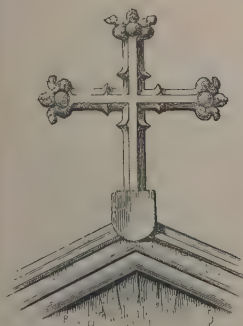
PERPENDICULAR

STANTON ST JOHN'S,
OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1450

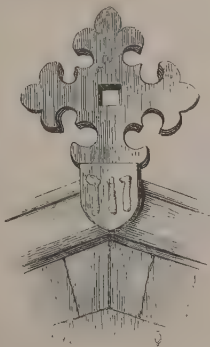
ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1450



COOMBE, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1450



ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, c. 1450.



ECCLESFIELD, YORKSHIRE, c. 1500.



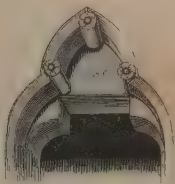
PINHOE, DEVON, c. 1450

NORMAN



ELY CATHEDRAL

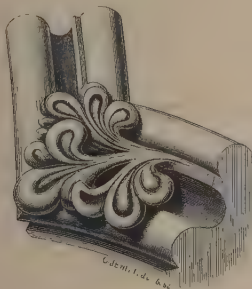
EARLY ENGLISH

NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE,
c. 1200HIGHAM FERRERS,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1220

PRESTON, YORKSHIRE



RAUNDS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1220



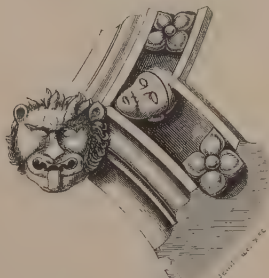
PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1260



LATE DECORATED



PRESBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1360.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1380.

EARLY DECORATED,



LITTLE ADDINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
c. 1300.

EARLY ENGLISH.



PRESEBYTERY, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
c. 1280

EARLY DECORATED

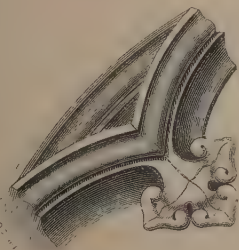


PIDDINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300.



ALDORTH, BERKSHIRE, c. 1300.

LATE DECORATED



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1380.

PERPENDICULAR.



OXFORD CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1525.

NORMAN.



ESSENDINE CHAPEL, RUTLAND
circa 1130

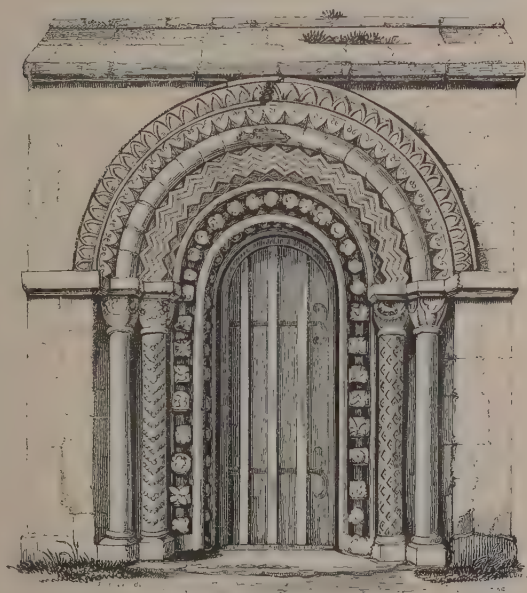


ST. MARGARET'S AT CLIFFE, DOVER,
circa 1130.

NORMAN



ST. EBBES CHURCH, OXFORD,
circa 1140



IFFLEY CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE
circa 1140

NORMAN



FORDINGTON CHURCH, DORCHESTER, DORSET,
circa 1160



STONELEIGH CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE
circa 1100.

NORMAN



PENMON, ANGLESEA.



BARTON SEAGRAVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
circa 1163



MIDDLETON STONEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1150



DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1160

NORMAN



PRITWELL, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1150



KIRKHAM PRIORY, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1150



NEWINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1160



CUDDSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1160

EARLY ENGLISH



LINTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
circa 1200.



BURTON LATIMER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1200

EARLY ENGLISH



KIDLINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1220



IRCHESTER, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
circa 1220



GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1220

EARLY ENGLISH



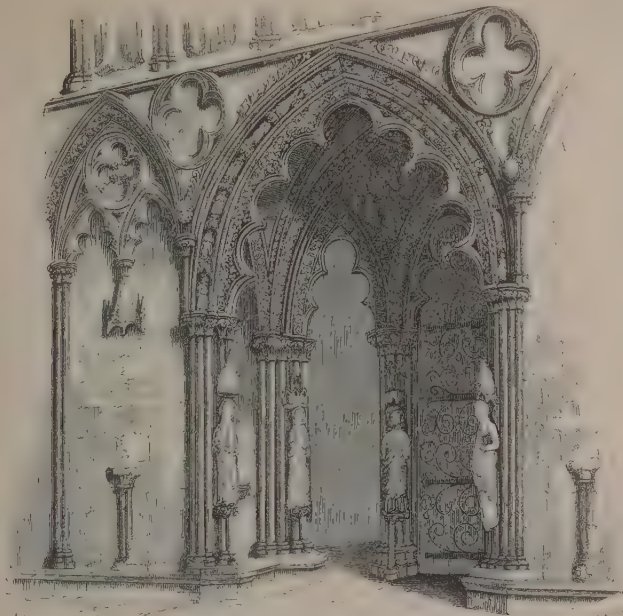
AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. c. 1250



HEYTESBURY, WILTS. c. 1220.



WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1250



LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL, c. 1260.

DECORATED.



MILTON KEYNES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1320.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1304.

DECORATED



CANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1350



DUNCHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE,
circa 1330

PERPENDICULAR



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD.
A.D. 1424



FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A.D. 1440

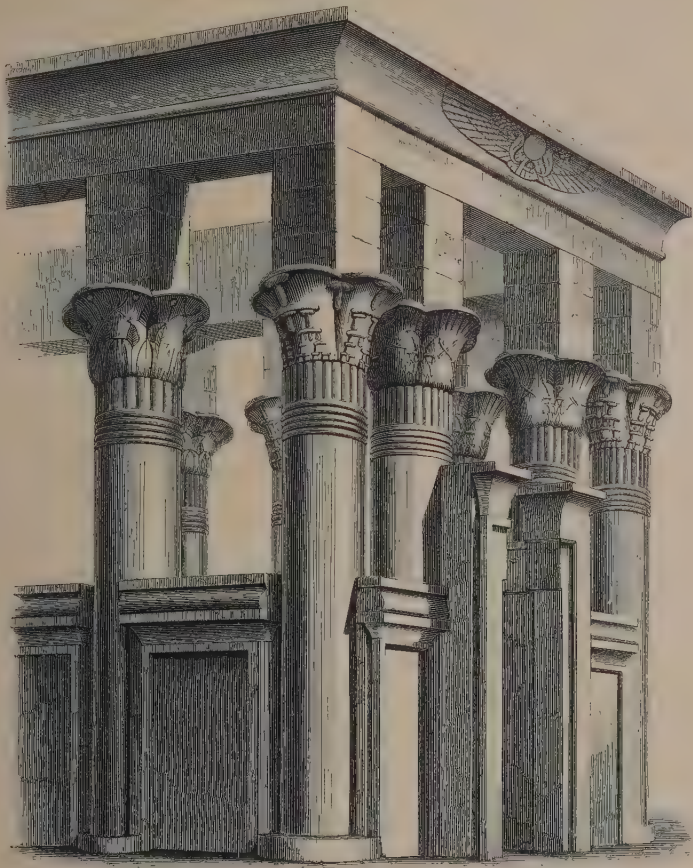
PERPENDICULAR.



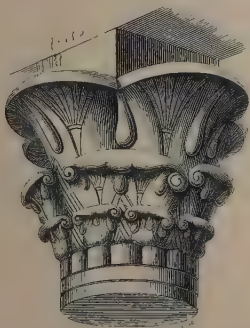
BECKLEY, OXFORDSHIRE, circa 1450



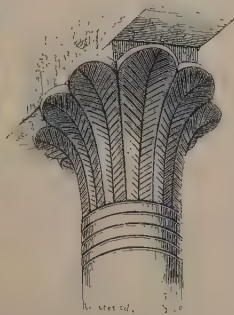
OLD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1450



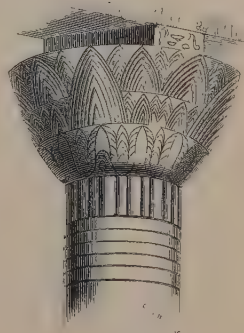
PORTICO OF THE TEMPLE OF PHILÆ.



DEBUT



TEMPLE OF PHILÆ



EDFO



BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB, SALISBURY
CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1246



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
c. 1260

DECORATED



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,
A.D. 1277



WIMBORNE MINSTER, DORSETSHIRE,
c. 1350

DECORATED.

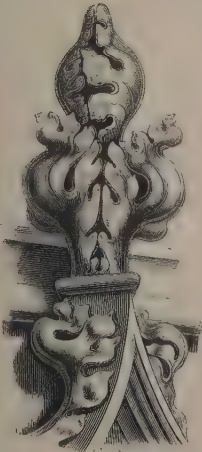


WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1300.

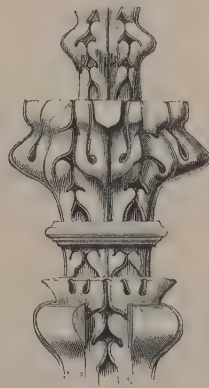


HAWTON, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c. 1300.

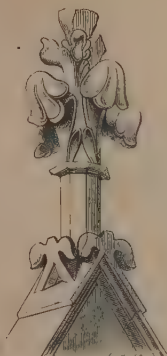
PERPENDICULAR.



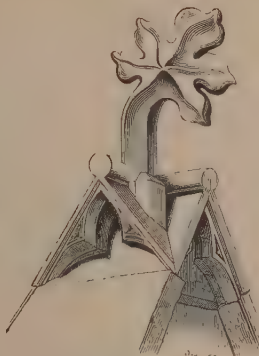
MAGDALEN COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,
A.D. 1468.



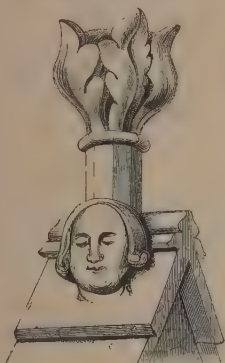
CHITTLEHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE,
c. 1600.



NORTHBOROUGH c 1320



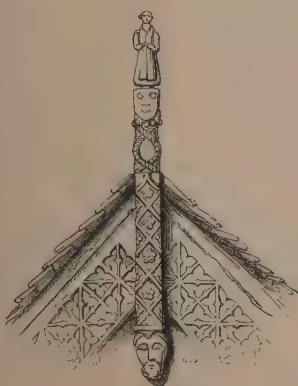
BARN, BATH HAMPTON. c. 1350



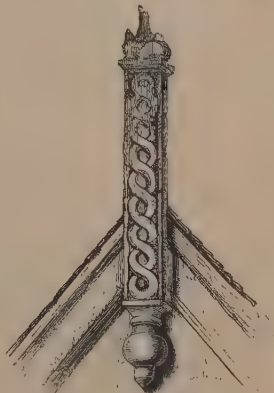
BARN, BATH HAMPTON, c 1350



WOLVERTON HALL, DORSET, c. 1600

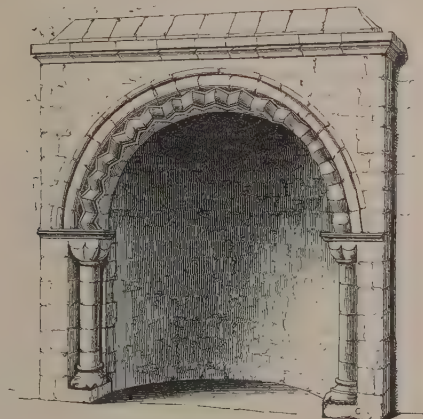


SHREWSBURY, c. 1660.

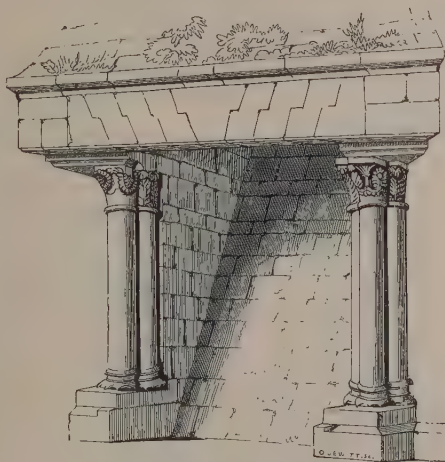


CASTLE INN, CAMBRIDGE, c 1620

NORMAN.

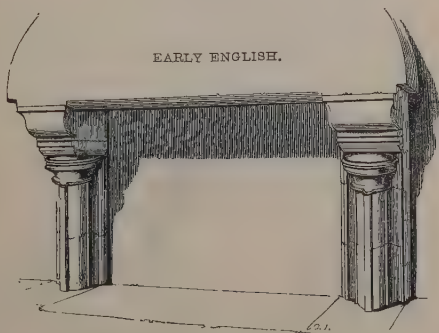


ROCHESTER CASTLE, circa 1130.



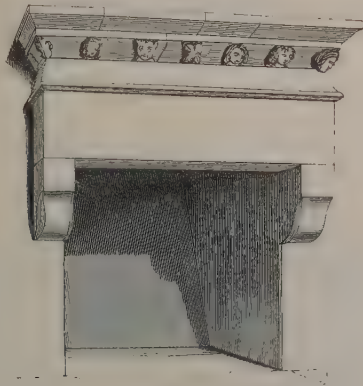
CONISBOROUGH CASTLE, circa 1170

EARLY ENGLISH.



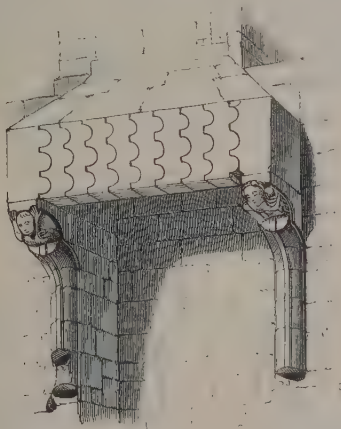
AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1270.

EARLY ENGLISH.



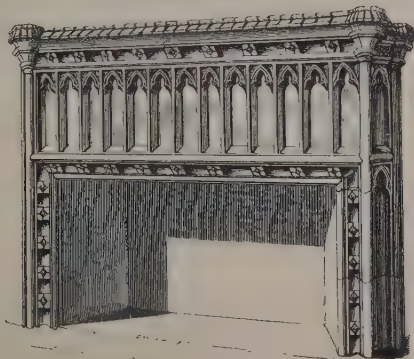
AYDON CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1270.

DECORATED.



EDLINGHAM CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, circa 1330.

PERPENDICULAR.



SHERBORNE ABBEY, DORSETSHIRE, circa 1470.

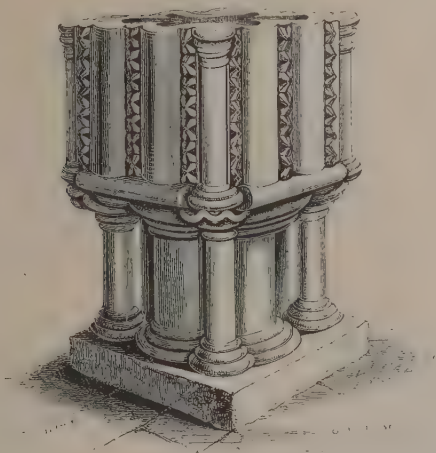
NORMAN



COLESHILL, WARWICKSHIRE,
circa 1150

(The shaft is Decorated)

EARLY ENGLISH.

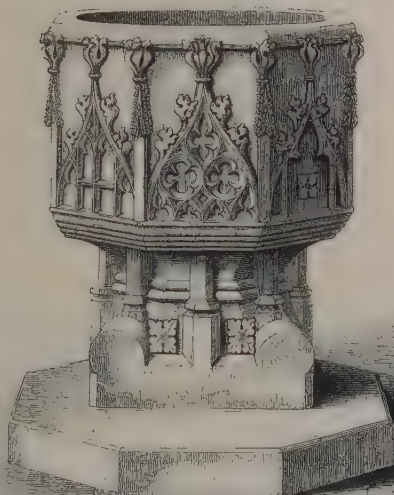


ST GILES'S, OXFORD.
circa 1220.



LACKFORD, SUFFOLK.
circa 1250

DECORATED.

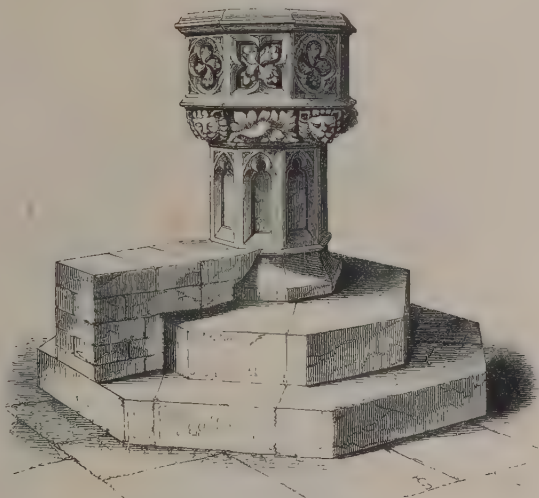


OFFLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE, c. 1350

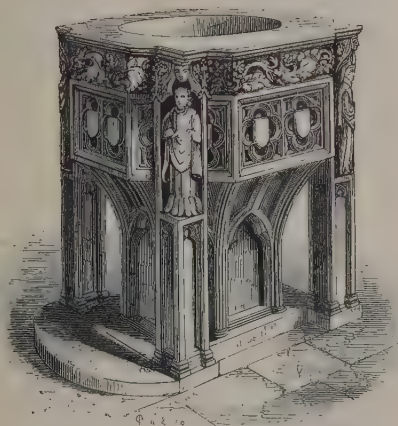


STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1350

PERPENDICULAR



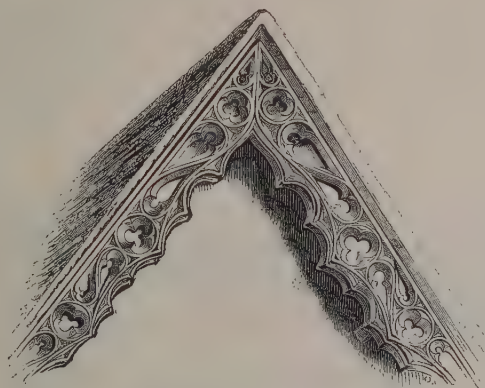
FOTHERINGHAY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A D 1440



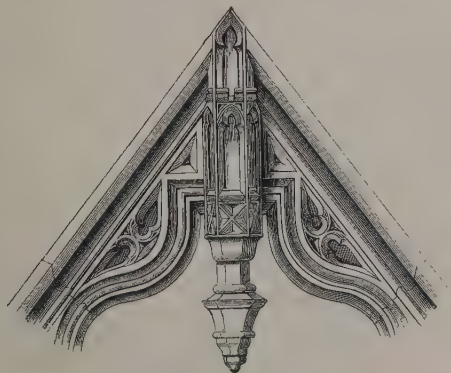
BRADFORD ABBAS, DORSETSHIRE.
circa 1480



GEORGE INN, SALISBURY, circa 1320 or 1360.



SALISBURY, A.D. 1360.



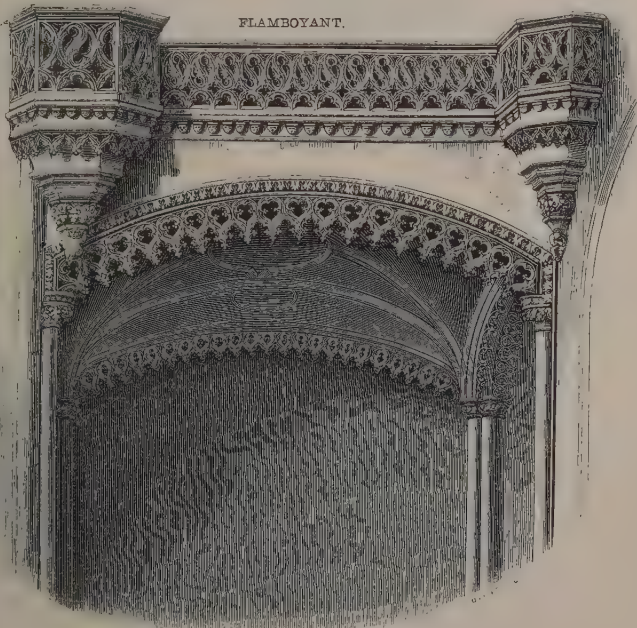
ELTHAM PALACE, KENT, circa 1460.

DECORATED



EXETER CATHEDRAL, c. 1300

FLAMBOYANT.



BURGOS SPAIN, c. 1600.



MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD,
A.D. 1277



HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1350



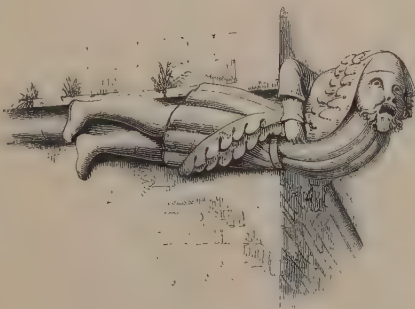
HORSLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE,
circa 1450



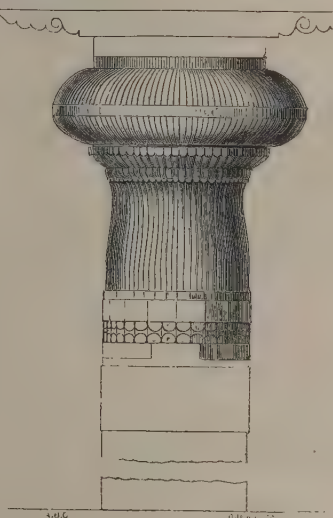
ST. ALKMUND'S CHURCH, DERBY,
circa 1450.



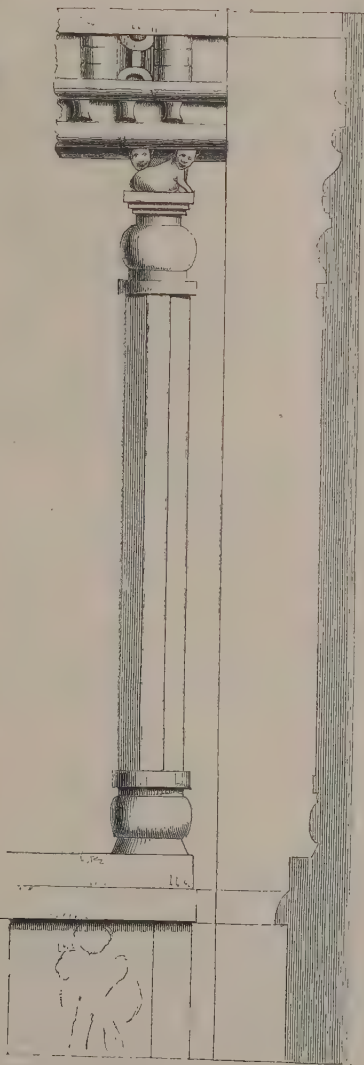
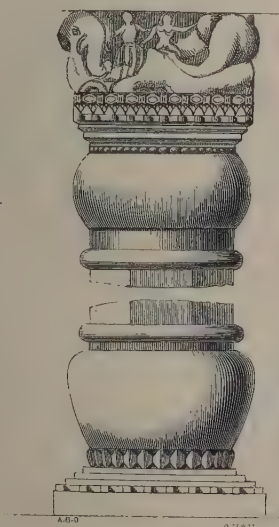
ST. CUTHBERT'S, YORK,
circa 1450.



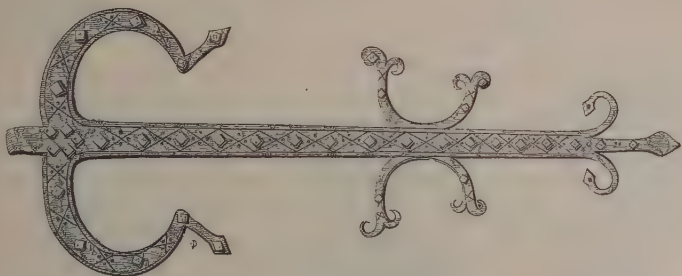
STONY STRATFORD, WARWICKSHIRE,
circa 1480



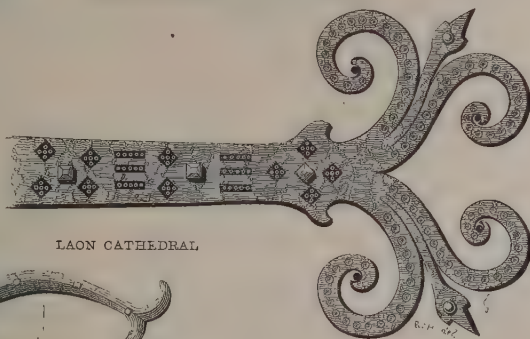
ELEPHANTA



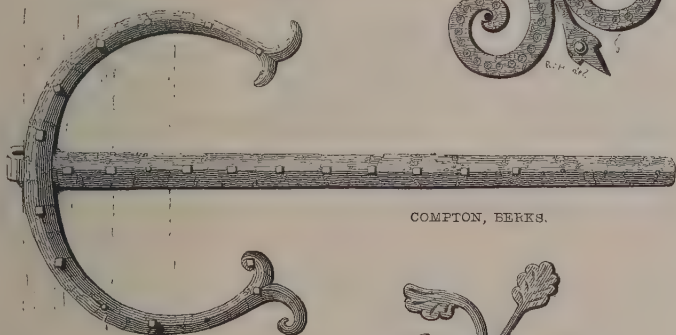
CAVES OF KENNERI, SALSETTE.



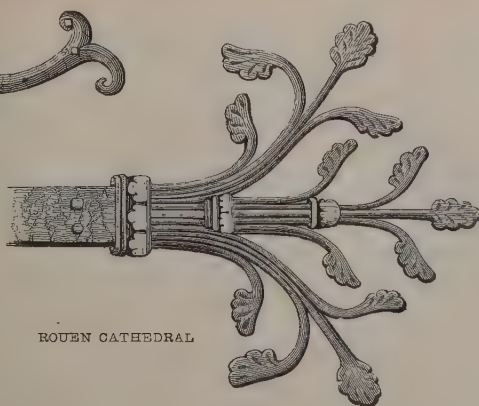
MAXSTOKE PRIORY, WARWICKSHIRE.



LAON CATHEDRAL



COMPTON, BERKS.



ROUEN CATHEDRAL

NORMAN.

MALMSBURY ABBEY, WILTS,
circa 1160.

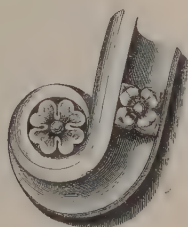
EARLY ENGLISH.

ST BENEDICT'S, LINCOLN,
circa 1260STANWICK, NORTHAMPTONSH.
circa 1230.

EARLY ENGLISH.

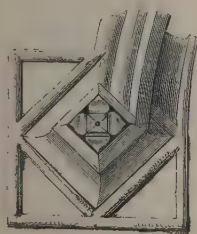
GARSINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1200

DECORATED

MERTON COLL. CHAPEL,
OXFORD, A.D. 1277.

RUSHDEN, NORTHAMPTONSH

PERPENDICULAR.

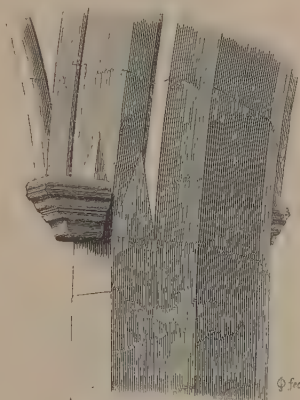
CHIPPENHAM, WILTS,
circa 1460.LAYER MARNEY, ESSEX,
circa 1620.MARSTON, OXFORDSHIRE.
circa 1620.



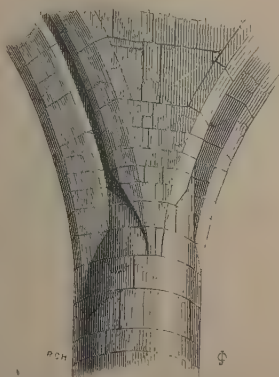
FINCHALE PRIORY, DURHAM, A.D. 1265



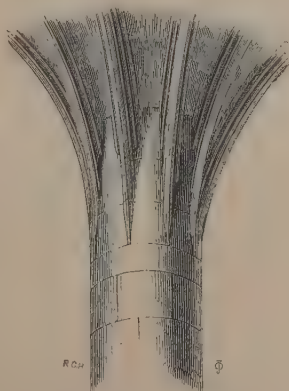
ST. CRUX, YORK



ST. HELEN'S, STONEGATE, YORK



ST. NICHOLAS, COUTANCES, c. 1250



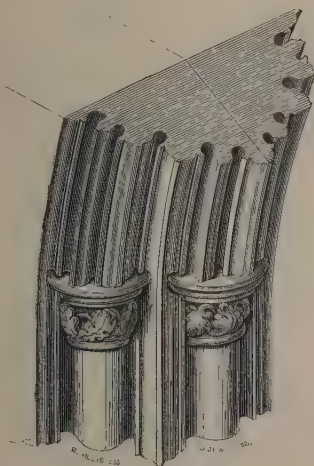
CATHEDRAL, ST. LO, NORMANDY, c. 1300.



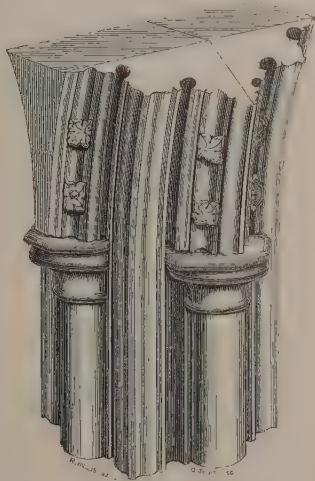
KEYINGHAM, YORKSHIRE.



LOWICK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



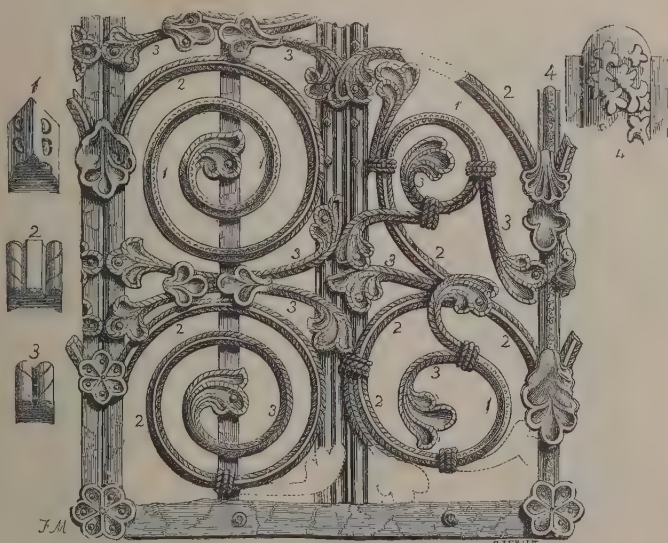
YARMOUTH, NORFOLK.



ELY CATHEDRAL.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL



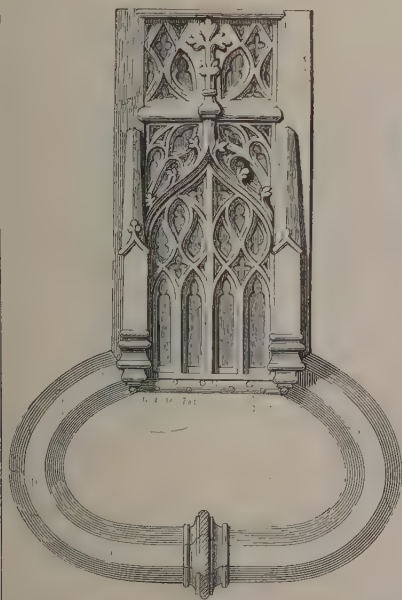
MONUMENT OF QUEEN ELEANOR, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, A D 1294.



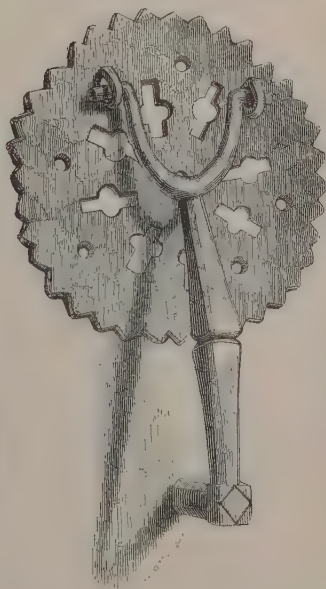
EVREUX CATHEDRAL



RUE DES CONSULS, AUXERRE.



ROUEN



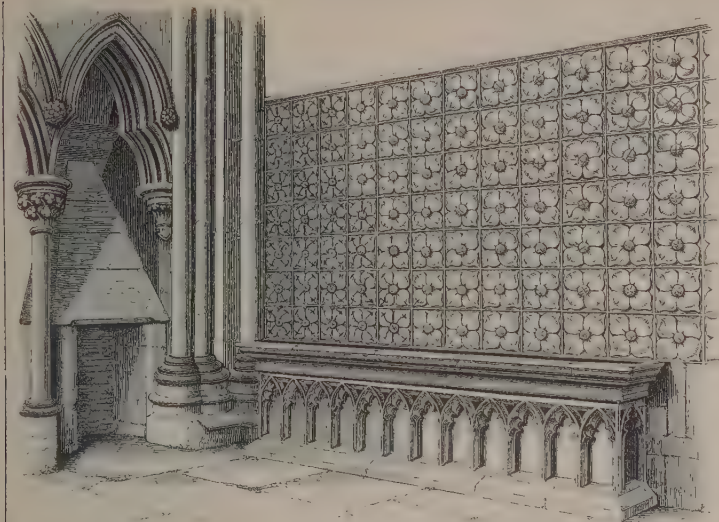
STOCKBURY, KENT



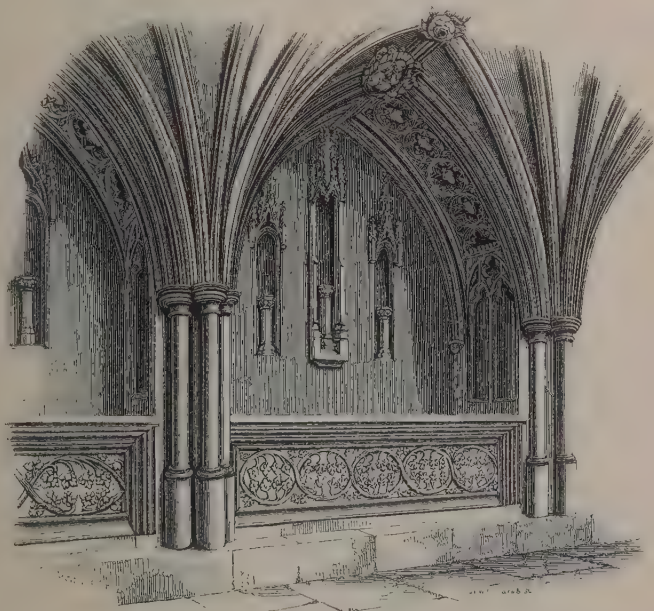
CHAPTER-HOUSE, SELEY, YORKSHIRE,
circa 1200.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL,
circa 1400.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1360



CLOISTERS, NORWICH CATHEDRAL

LETTERNS

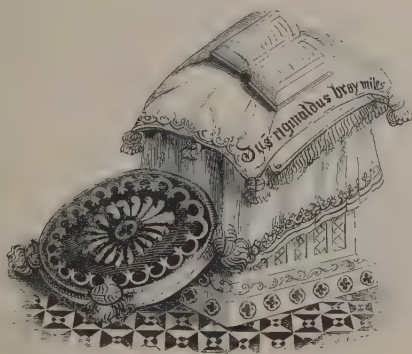


RAMSEY CHURCH, HUNTS, circa 1450.

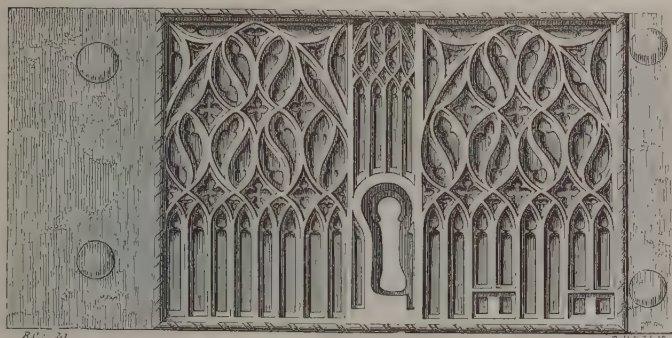


BURY CHURCH, HUNTS, circa 1300.

FALDSTOOL.



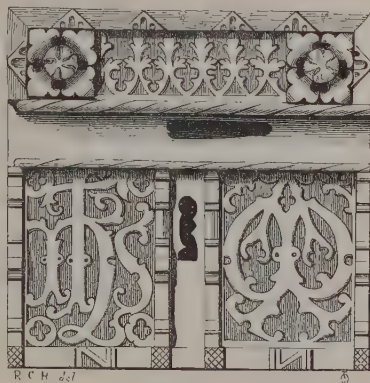
STAINED GLASS, GREAT MALVERN CHURCH



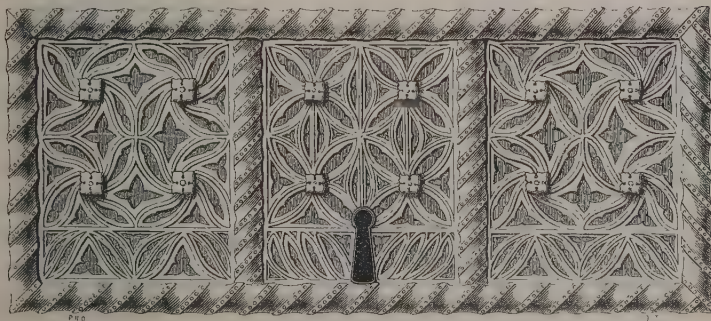
ROUEN CATHEDRAL.



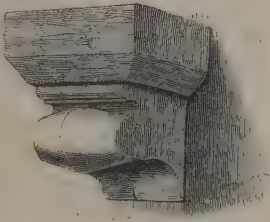
EVREUX.



GISORS.



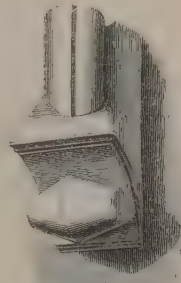
ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.



STEEPLE BARTON, OXFORDSHIRE



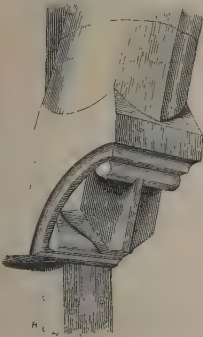
ENSHAM, OXFORDSHIRE.



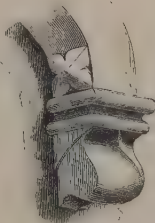
DOVER PRIORY



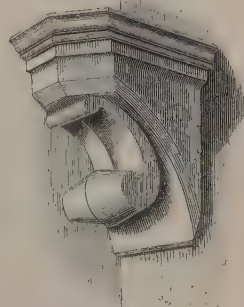
HIGHAM FERRERS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



WEST CLAUDON, SURREY.

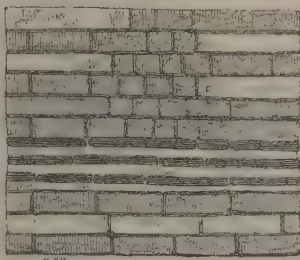


CASTOR, NORTHANTS



ROTHWELL, NORTHANTS

ROMAN



SOISSONS.



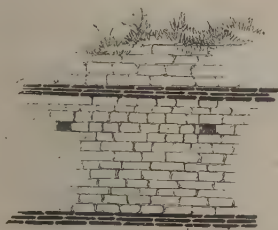
LILLEBONNE.



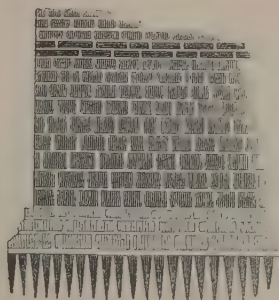
SILCHESTER



COLCHESTER, ESSEX

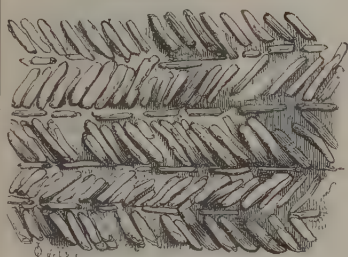


MINT WALL, LINCOLN.



PEVENSEY, SUSSEX

Herringbone Work



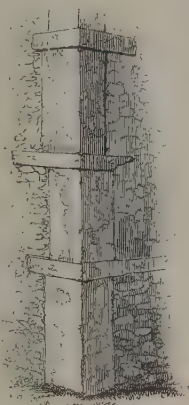
TAMWORTH CASTLE

Rubble

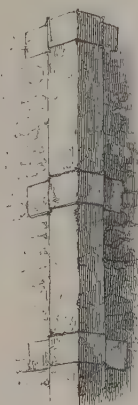


ST. LEONARD'S, MALLING, KENT

Long and Short Work

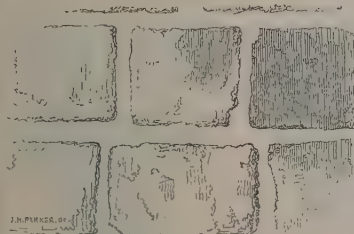


BURCOMBE, WILTSHIRE



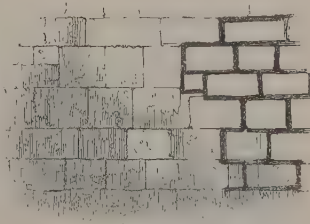
WITTERING, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Wide jointed

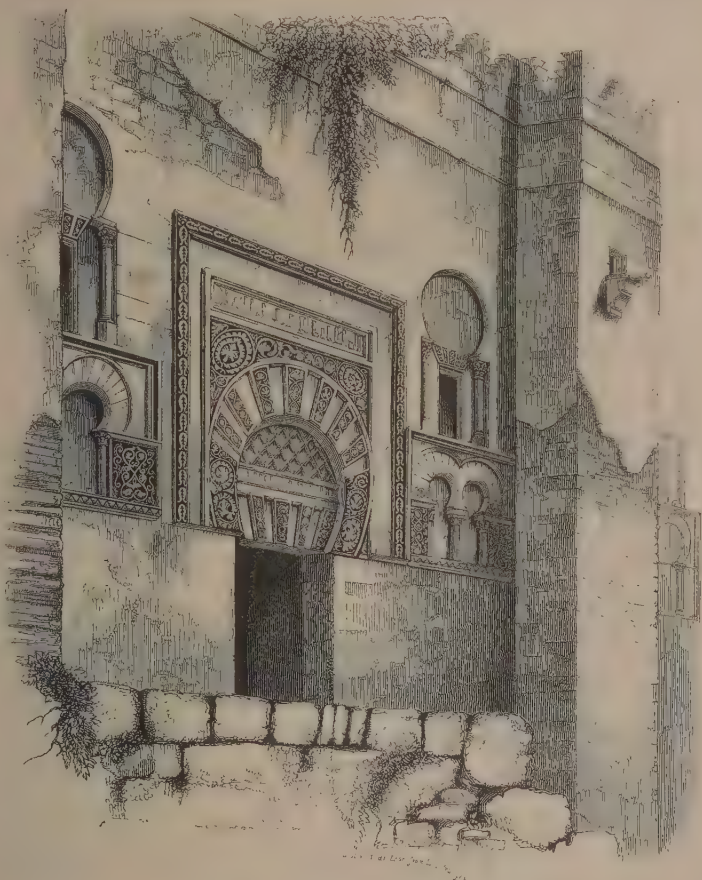


WHITE TOWER, LONDON

Wide and Fine jointed.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.



ENTRANCE TO THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA, SPAIN



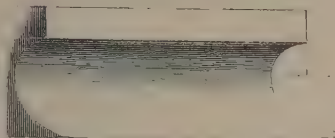
PALACE OF ALHAMBRA, SPAIN.



GRECIAN OVULO.
Temple at Corinth.



ROMAN OVULO.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome.



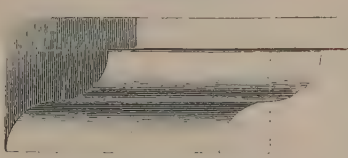
SCOTIA, TROCHILUS, OR CASEMENT.
Baths of Diocletian, Rome



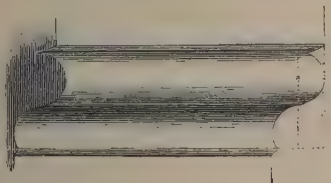
CAVETTO.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome.



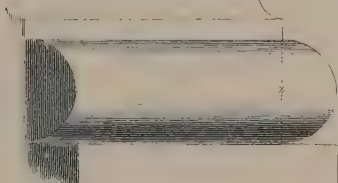
CYMA RECTA.
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome



CYMA REVERSA OR OGEE.
Temple of Antoninus and Faustinus, Rome.



QUIRKED OGEE
Arch of Constantine, Rome.



TORUS
From Palladio



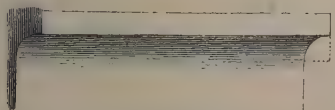
BEAD



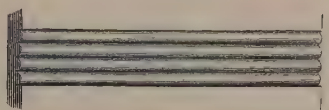
ASTRAGAL
Theatre of Marcellus, Rome



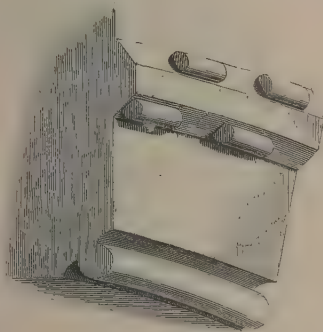
FILLET



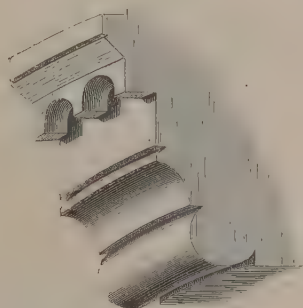
APOPHYGES
Baths of Diocletian, Rome



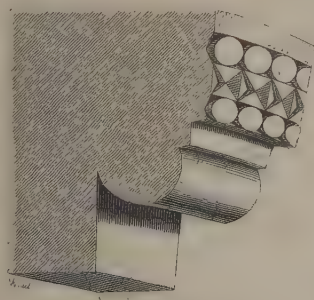
REEDS.



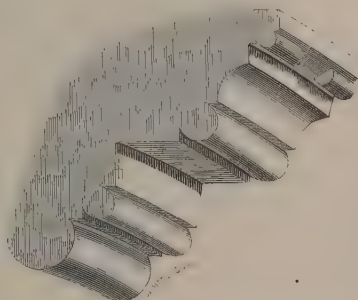
FIREPLACE, NEWCASTLE CASTLE,
NORTHUMBRIA, c 1080



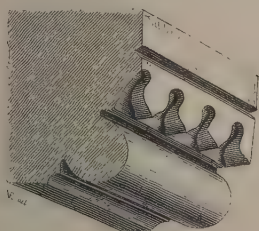
WEST FRONT, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
c 1090.



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL,
c 1100



ARCH, CHOIR, PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL,
c. 1140

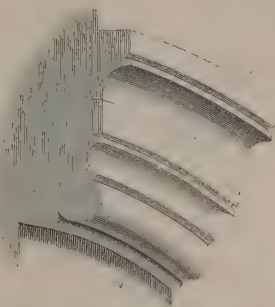
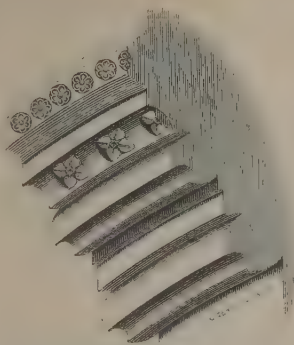


CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1178.

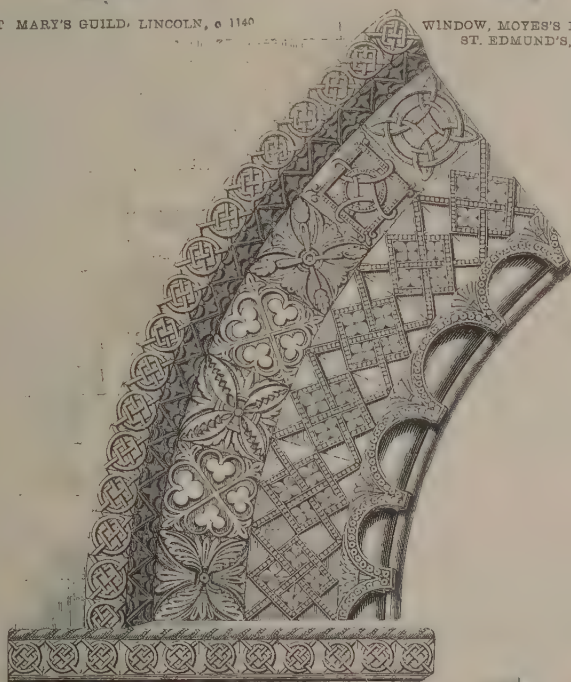
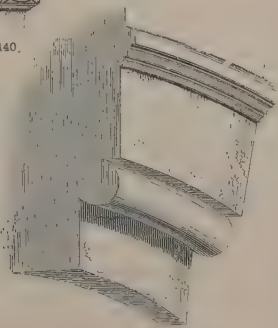
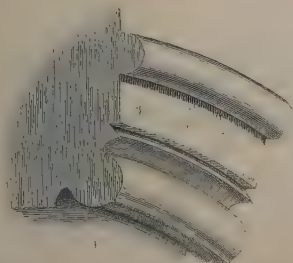


WESTERN TRANSEPT, ELY CATHEDRAL.

NORMAN



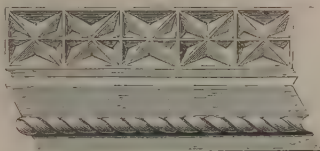
ST MARY'S GUILD, LINCOLN, c 1140

WINDOW, MOYES'S HALL, BURY
ST. EDMUND'S, c 1160.ST. PETER'S, NORTHAMPTON, c 1140.
ARCH ON THE TOWER,

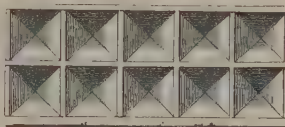
DOOR, MIDDLETON STONEY, OXFORDSH. c 1160

AMBROSDEN, OXFORDSHIRE, c 1160

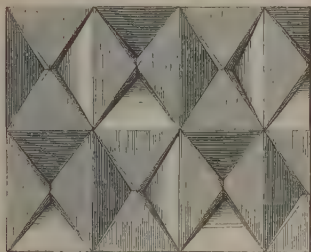
EARLY NORMAN.



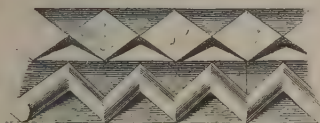
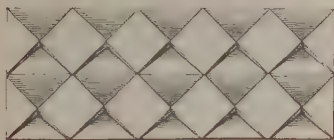
WHITE TOWER, TOWER OF LONDON,
A D 1081



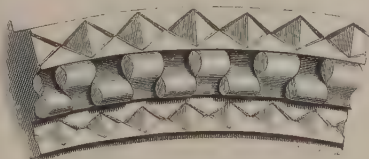
CLEMPING, SUSSEX.
c. 1100



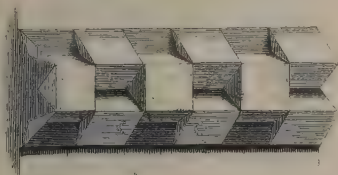
REMAINS OF OLD SARUM, IN THE WALL OF THE NORTH GATE OF THE CLOSE,
SALISBURY. c. 1120



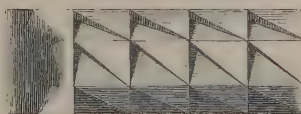
DEEPING ST. JAMES, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1120.



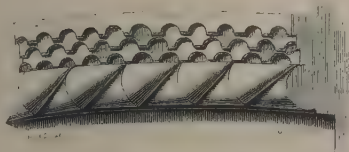
WALMER, KENT, c. 1120.



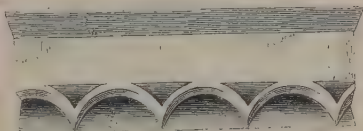
TRANSEPT, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL,
A D 1093



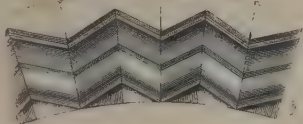
WESTMINSTER HALL,
A D 1097.



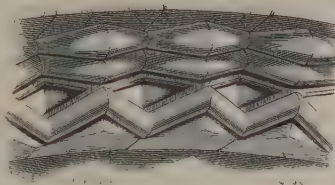
SOUTHWELL MINSTER. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, c 1100



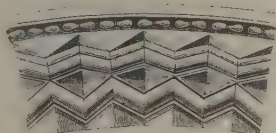
ZIGZAG OR CHEVRON.



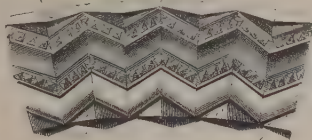
NORTH HINKSEY, BERKS



GUIBRAY, NORMANDY



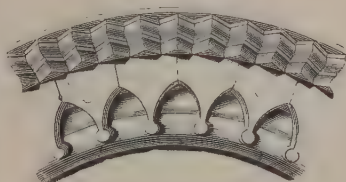
FRESNE CAMILLY, NORMANDY



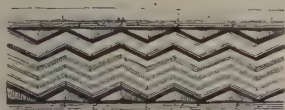
BREDGAR, KENT



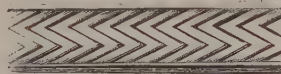
WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140.



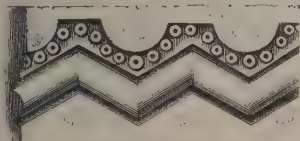
NEW ROMNEY, KENT.



IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE.



HADISCOE, NORFOLK.

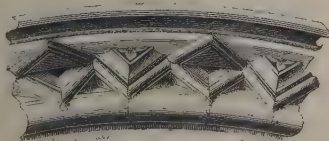


ANDOVER, HANTS

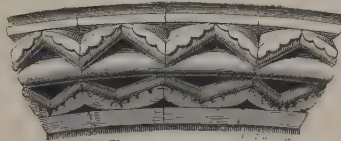


BEAULIEU

Near Caen, Normandy

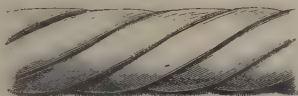


BARFRETON, KENT



SUTTERTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Cable



ROMSEY, HANTS

Twining Stem.



WIMBOLTSHAM, NORFOLK

1. Beaded. 2. Twisted Panel.



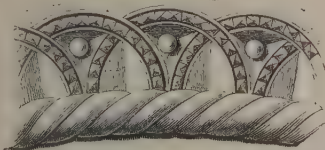
DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Billeted Cable.



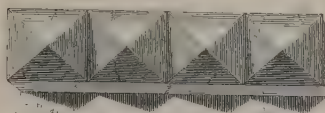
JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN.

Intersecting and Cable.



ST. GEORGES DE BOSCHERVILLE.

Nail Head.

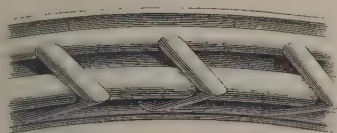


UPTON ST LEONARD'S, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Star



HERRINGFLEET, SUFFOLK.



ST. CONTET, NEAR CAEN, NORMANDY.

Lozenge



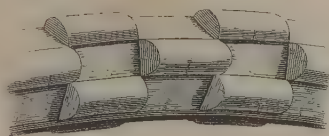
TICKENCOTE, RUTLAND.

Enriched Lozenge



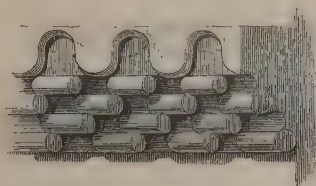
MONTIVILLIERS, NORMANDY.

Segmental Billet



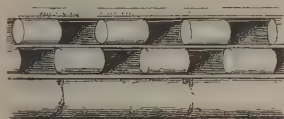
ABBAYE AUX DAMES, CAEN.

Nebule and Billet



S. CONTET-LES-CAEN

Roll Billet, double

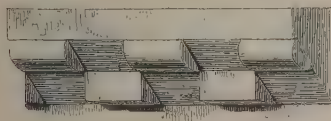


BINHAM PRIORY, NORFOLK.

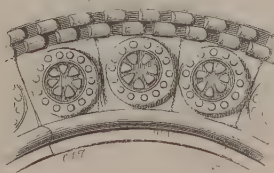
Square Billet, double.



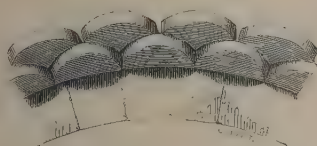
ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.



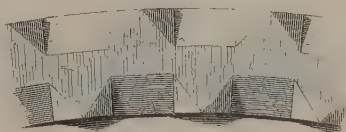
ST. MARY'S, LEICESTER



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

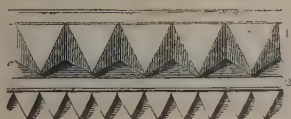


CLOISTERS, PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL.



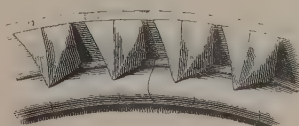
BREDGAR, KENT

Indented



1. IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE

2. ST. NICHOLAS', NORWICH



NORTH HINKSEY, BERKS

Beak-Head



ST EBBE'S, OXFORD.

Cat's-Head.



TICKENCOTE, RUTLAND



WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140.



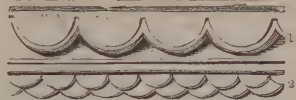
CHARNEY, BERKS.

Bird's-Head.



ST. CROSS, HANTS

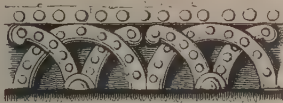
Scalloped



1. HADISCOE, NORFOLK

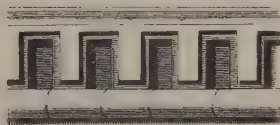
2. CASTOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Interrupted Arched



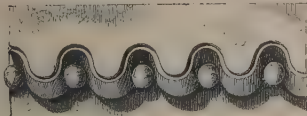
ST ALBAN'S ABBEY CHURCH

Label Corbel Table



ST JULIAN'S, NORWICH.

Nebule Corbel Table.

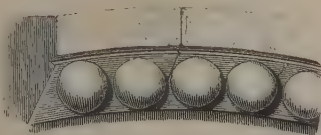


ST. PETER'S AT GOWT'S, LINCOLN, c. 1140.



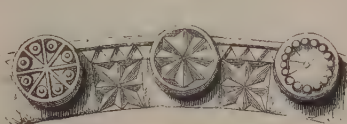
BINHAM PRIORY, NORFOLK

Pellet



DOOR IFFLEY, OXFORDSHIRE.

Studded



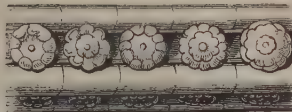
HALES, NORFOLK.

Fir-cone or Fir-apple



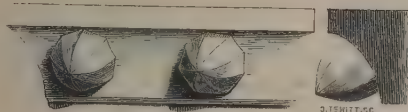
CROYLAND ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Rose

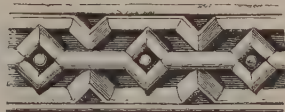


DOOR, IFFLEY, OXON.

Diamond Frette.

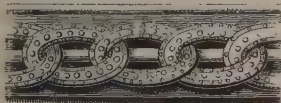


NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE



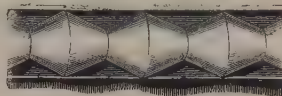
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140

Chain.



ST. WILLIAM'S CHAPEL, YORK

Double Cone



STONELEIGH, WARWICKSHIRE.

Triangular Frette or Dovetail



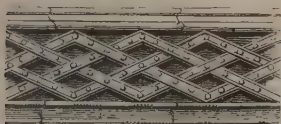
ELY CATHEDRAL

Embossed



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1140

Studded Trellis

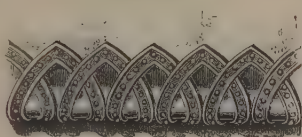


Medallion



MALMSBURY ABBEY, WILTS. c 1140

Open Heart

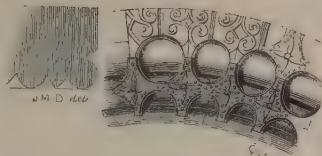


Antique



JEW'S HOUSE, LINCOLN.

Overlapping

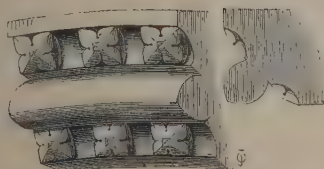


DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1145.

ST. MARGARET'S, YORK

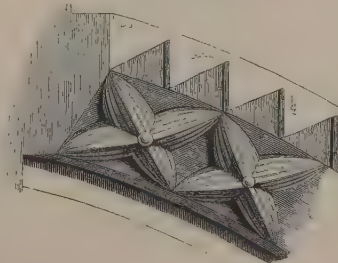
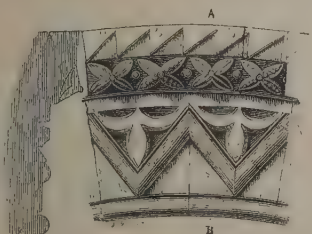


PATRICKSBOURNE, KENT.

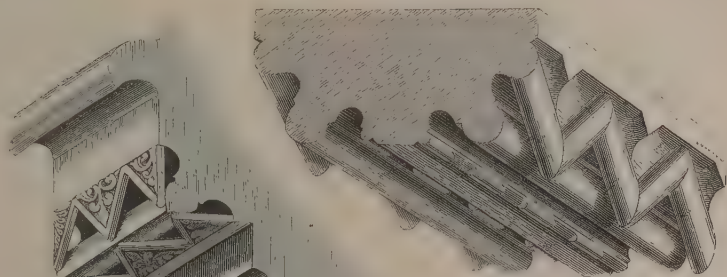


WEST DOOR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c 1145

PATRICKSBOURNE, KENT



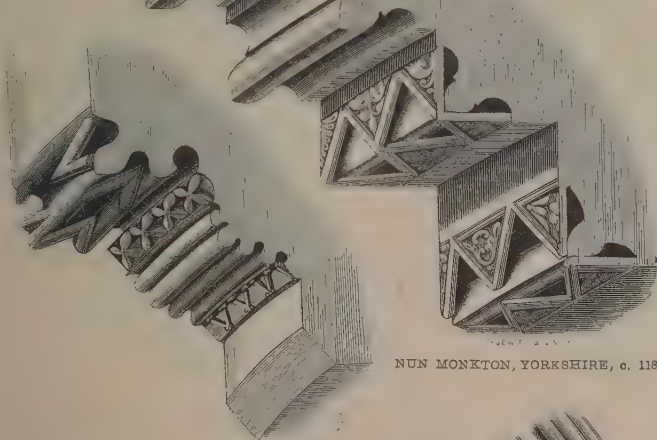
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1180.



W. del.

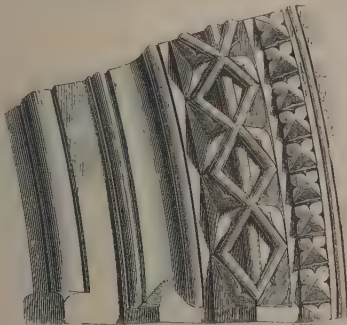
R. sc.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1178

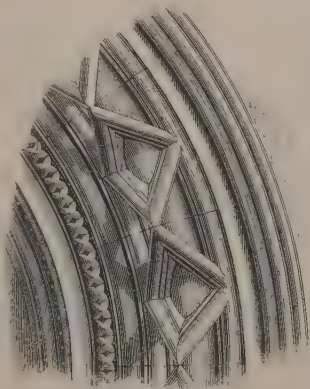


NUN MONKTON, YORKSHIRE, c. 1180

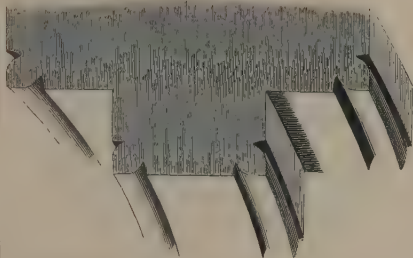
HARGRAVE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE c. 1100.



RATCLIFFE, BUCKS, c. 1180.



CUDDESDON, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1180



CHANSE ARCH HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200



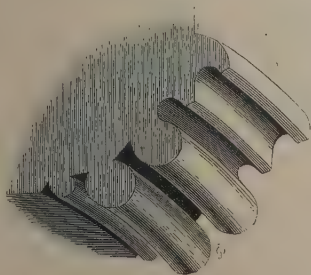
GREAT ADDINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE



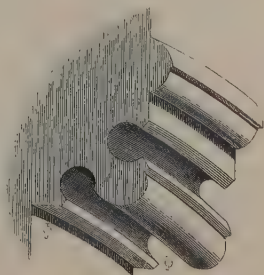
WEST DOOR, HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1200



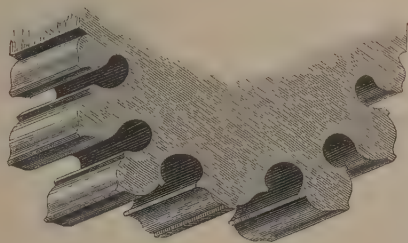
COURTLIDGE, GODMERSHAM, KENT, c. 1200.



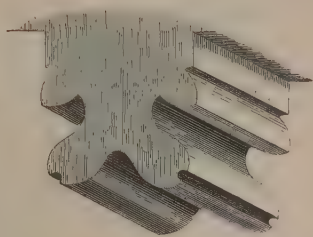
NETLEY ABBEY, circa 1250.



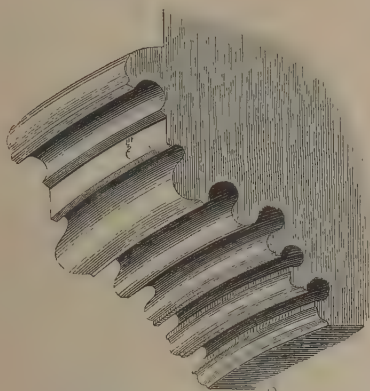
NORTH DOOR, KIDLINGTON, OXON, c. 1250



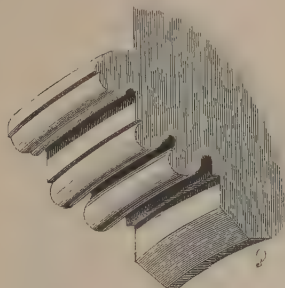
TEMPLE CHURCH.



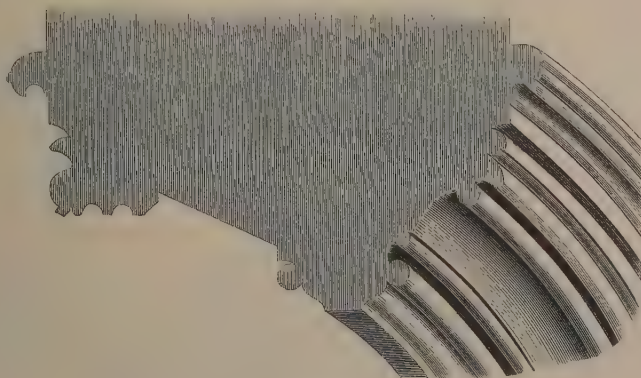
TRANSITION



WOODFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1280



WINDOW, NORTH AISLE, DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1280.

TOOTH ORNAMENT.



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



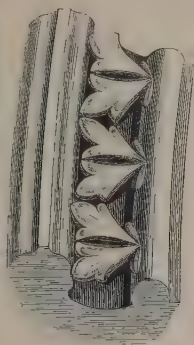
CHIPPING WARDEN,
NORTHAMPTONSH.



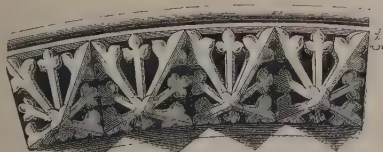
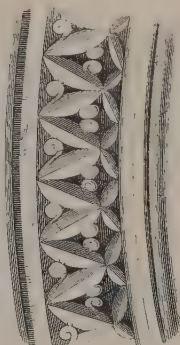
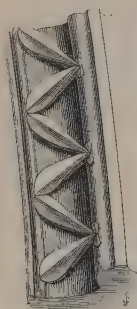
PETERBOROUGH
CATHEDRAL.



STONE, KENT



BINEAM PRIORY, NORFOLK



DUNSTABLE PRIORY.

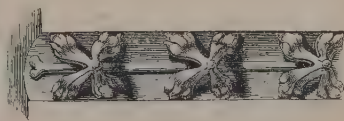


WEST DOOR, ST CROSS, HANTS

DECORATED



SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS



CHERRINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE



LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1200



ELY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1200



GALILEE, LINCOLN, c. 1220



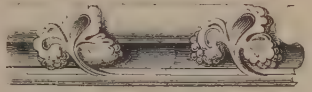
GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1180



HYTHE, KENT, c. 1210



PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, c. 1250



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, circa 1280



BISHOP BRIDPORT'S TOMB, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1246



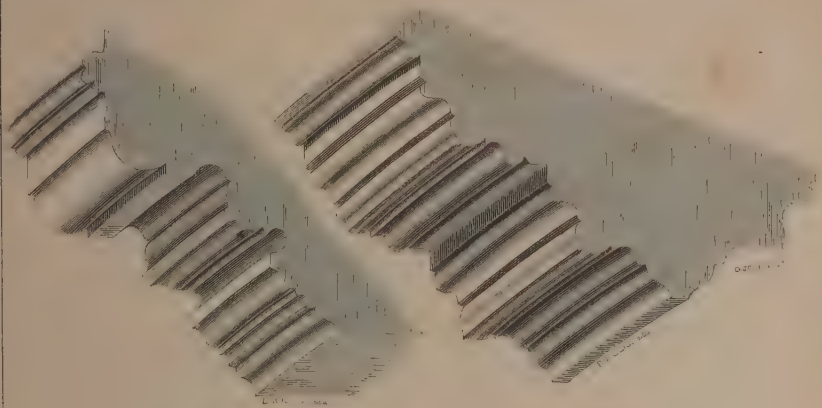
WARMINGTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, circa 1250.



OLD ORGAN SCREEN, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1288.

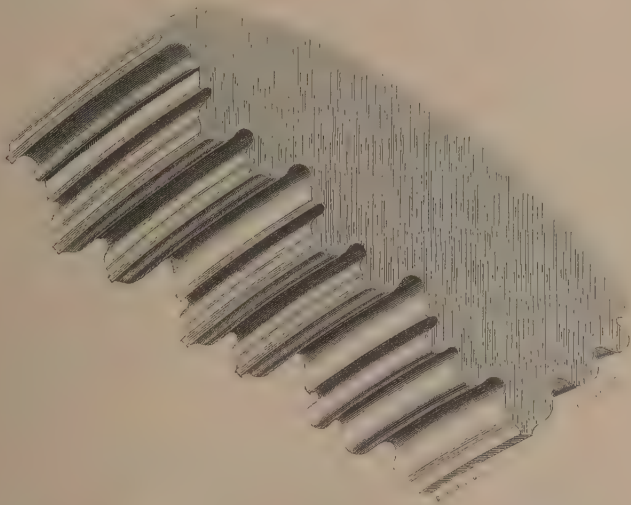


DECORATED



ELY CATHEDRAL, c. 1130

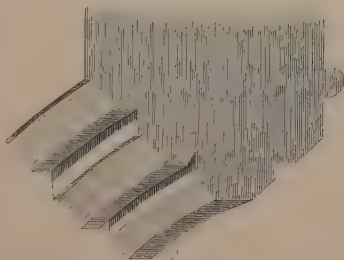
HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE



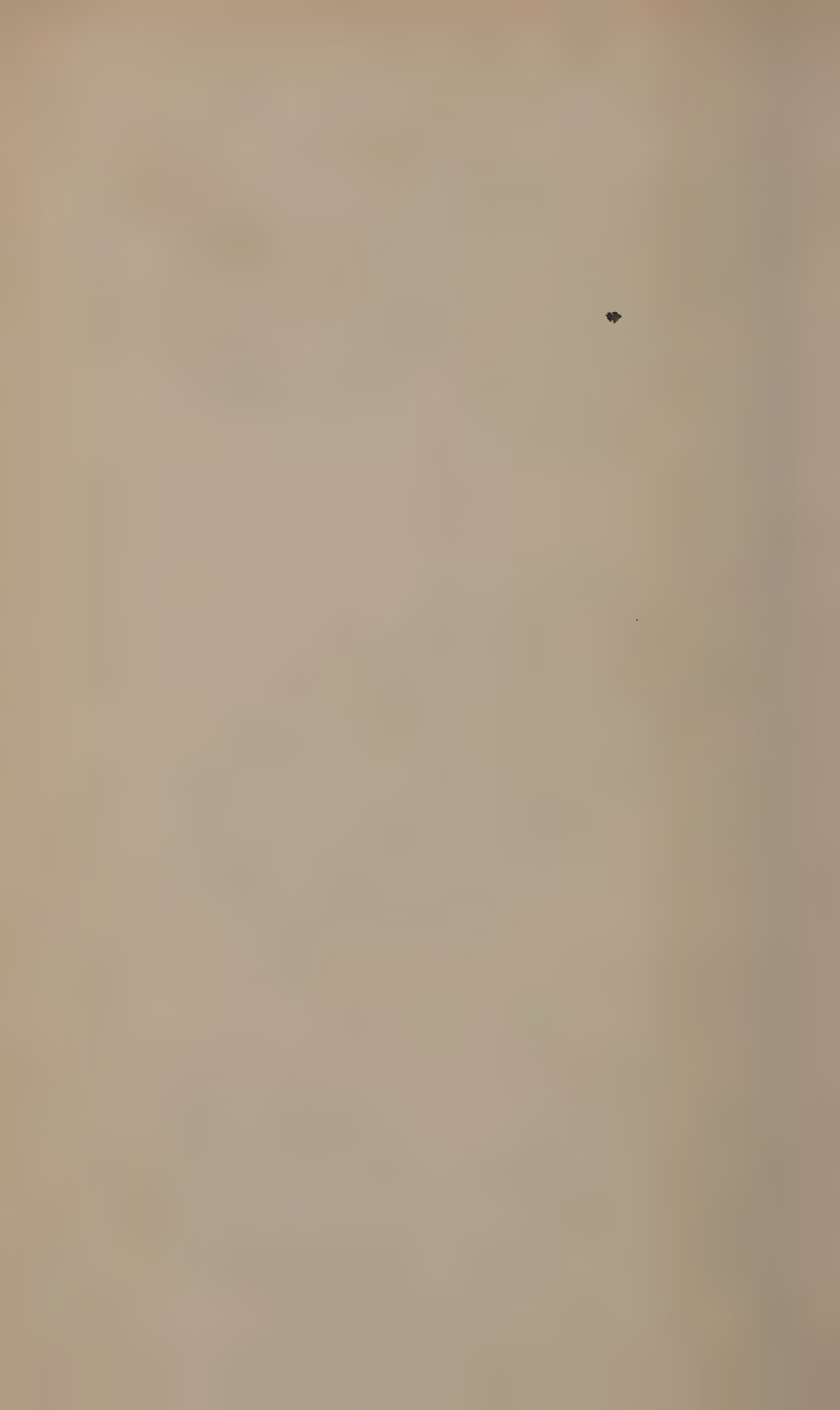
SELBY, YORKSHIRE

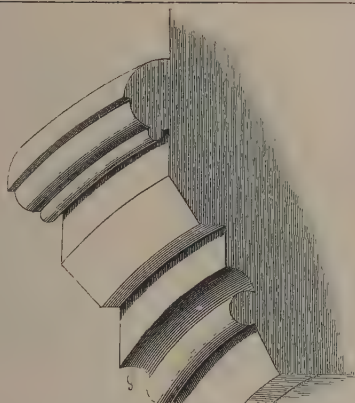


DORCHESTER, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1320

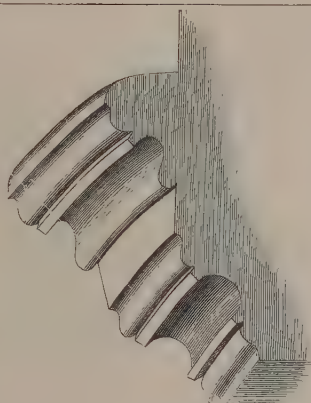


HEADINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE, c. 1300

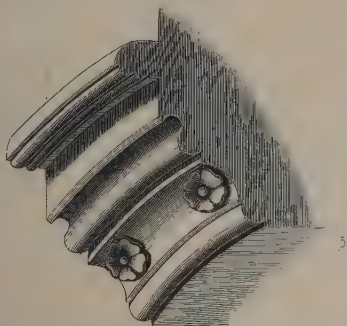




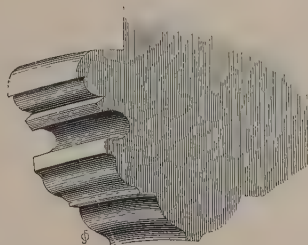
EAST WINDOW, GREAT HASELEY, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1300.



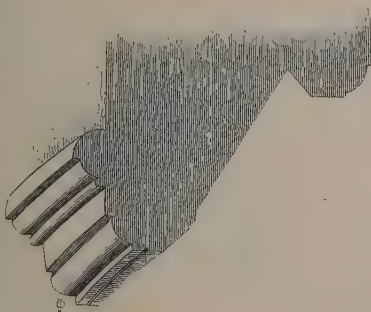
DOOR, N. AISLE, GREAT HASELEY,
circa 1350



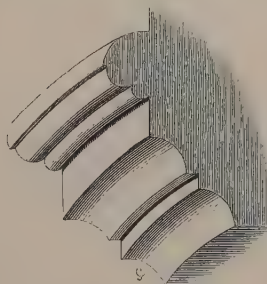
THORPE MALSOR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



DOOR, KIDDINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE,
circa 1350.



WINDOW, GREAT HASELEY,
circa 1350.



WINDOW, LITTLE WENHAM HALL,
SUFFOLK, circa 1300.

DECORATED.



HAWTON, NOTTS,
c. 1300



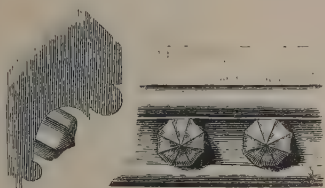
WEST DOOR, YORK
CATHEDRAL, c. 1350.



SOUTHWELL MINSTER,
NOTTS, c. 1300



WELLINGBOROUGH,
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1310



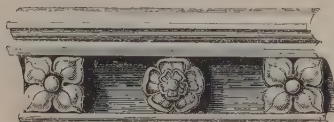
ST MARY'S, BEVERLEY, c. 1300.



DOOR, ADDERBURY, OXON, c. 1330



SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTS c. 1300.

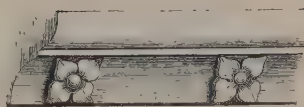


LADY CHAPEL, WELLS CATHEDRAL, c. 1330

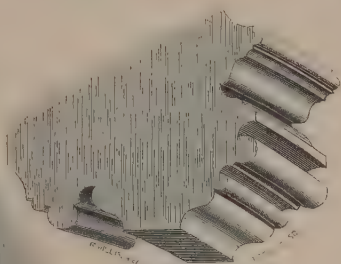
Four-leaved Flower



NORTH WINDOW, COGGS, OXON, c. 1300

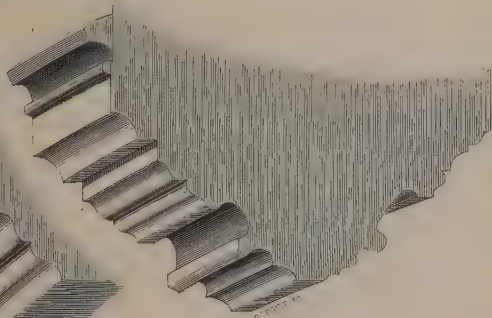
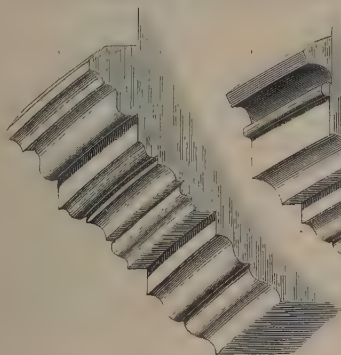


LATIN CHAPEL, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1350



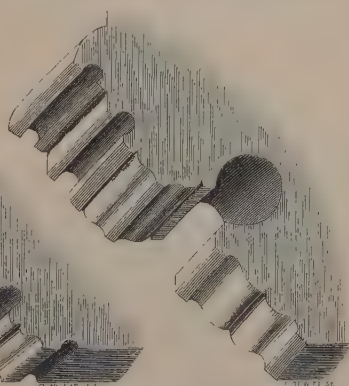
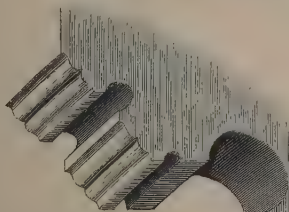
PIER ARCH PRESBYTERY,
NORWICH, A.D. 1480

DOOR OF REFECTORY, CLOISTERS, NORWICH, A.D. 1415



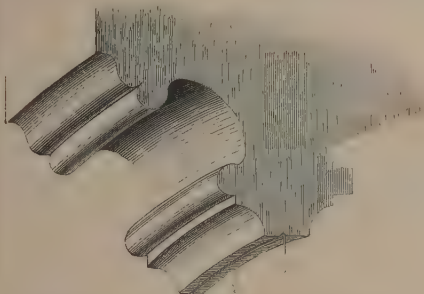
WEST DOOR, EMMETH, NORFOLK 71

NAVE, WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

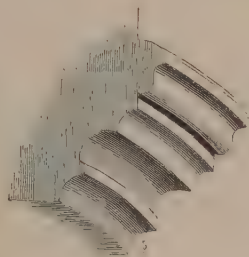


HEN. VIIIth's CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WEST DOOR, ISELHAM, CAMBRIDGESH



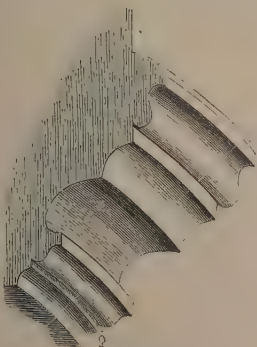
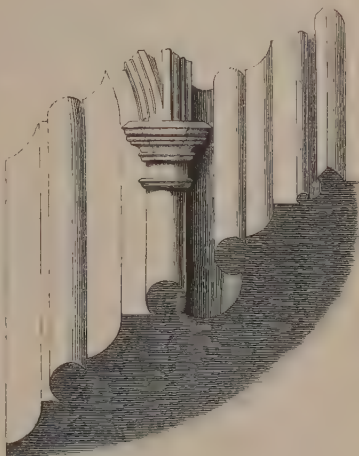
EAST END OF NORTH AISLE, GREAT HASELEY,
OXON, c. 1430.



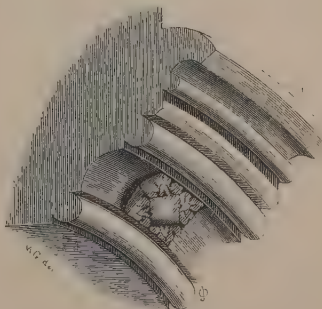
CLERESTORY WINDOW, FOTHERINGHAY,
A.D. 1440.



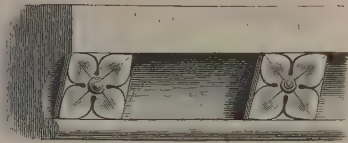
WEST DOOR, FOTHERINGHAY, A.D. 1440



WEST WINDOW, FOTHERINGHAY
A.D. 1440.



DOOR, HEAVITREE, DEVON,
circa 1480.



PORLOCK, SOMERSETSHIRE
circa 1480.



OPEN SEAT, COMBEE IN TEIGNHEAD,
DEVONSHIRE, c 1500.



MONUMENT, WELLS CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1485.



ST. ALBAN'S, HERTFORDSHIRE, A.D. 1447.



ST. FRIDESWIDE'S SHRINE, OXFORD CATHEDRAL, circa 1480



WHITCHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE,
circa 1480.



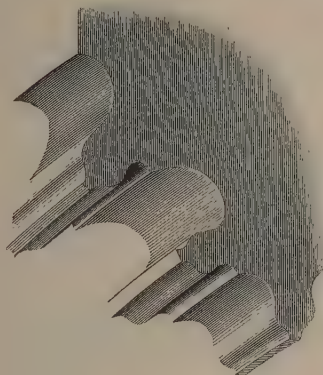
ST ALBAN'S, HERTFORDSHIRE,
circa 1480.



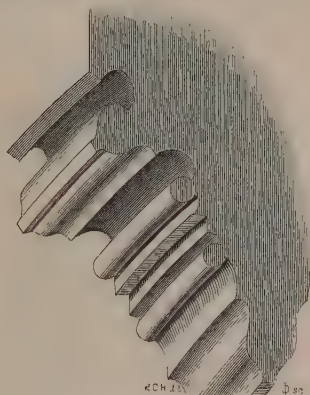
WEST END OF NAVE, ST. MARY'S,
OXFORD, A.D. 1488.



HENRY VII CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER
A.D. 1510.



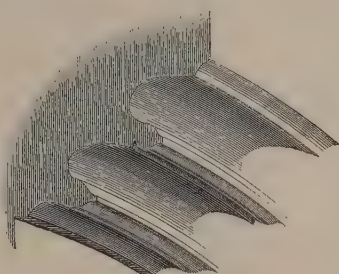
NAVE ARCHES. ABBEVILLE.



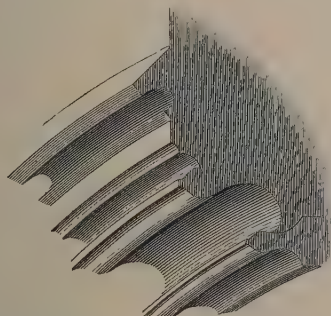
NAVE ARCHES. ST TRINITE, FALAISE



NAVE ARCHES, ST. PIERRE, COUTANCES.

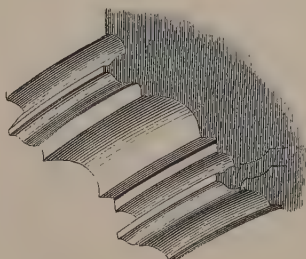


SIDE WINDOW, CH. AT VILLEQUIER



WINDOW ON S. SIDE, ST TRINITE, FALAISE

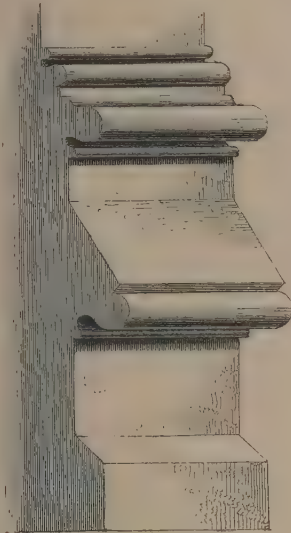
R. C. Hussey, del.



WINDOW, CHURCH AT CLERY

O. Jewitt, sc.

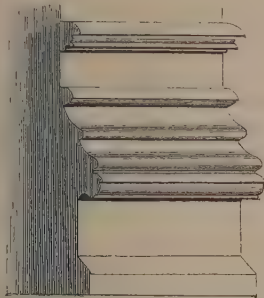
BASEMENTS



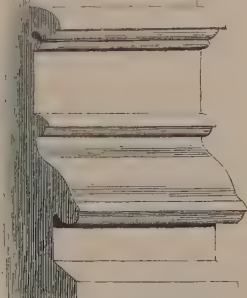
LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200



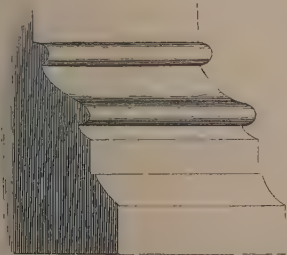
SOUTHWELL MINSTER, NOTTINGHAM-
SHIRE. c. 1220.



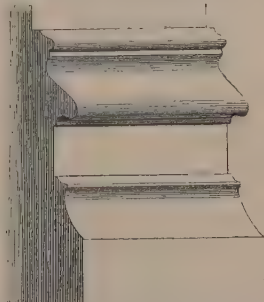
LEADENHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1330



GRANTHAM, LINCOLNSHIRE, c. 1330.

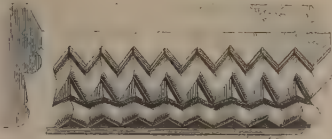


NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, OXFORD, A.D. 1385



ST. MARY'S, OXFORD, A.D. 1488.

NORMAN.

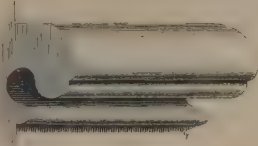


PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL, c. 1140.

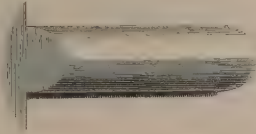


ELY CATHEDRAL, c. 1140.

EARLY ENGLISH



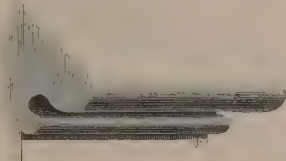
CHOIR, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, c. 1200



ST SEPULCHRE'S, NORTHAMPTON, c. 1200

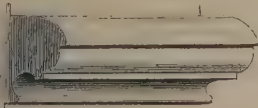


ROMSEY, HANTS, c. 1250.

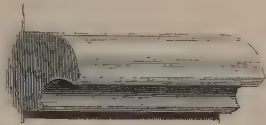


SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, c. 1240

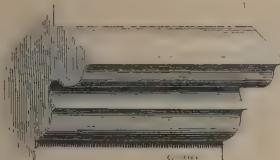
DECORATED



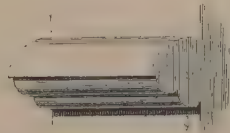
MERTON COLLEGE CHAPEL, A.D. 1277



SEDEBARROW, WORCESTERSHIRE, c. 1360

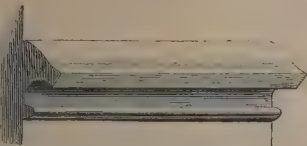


WARMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE, c. 1350.



FINEDON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1340

PERPENDICULAR

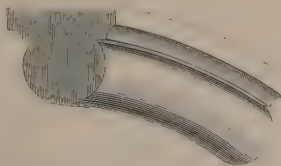
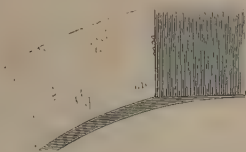


MAGDALENE COLLEGE, OXFORD, A.D. 1480.

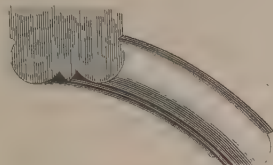
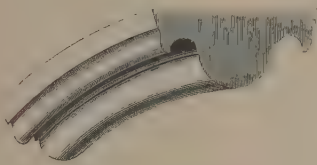


WILSY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, c. 1450.

NORMAN



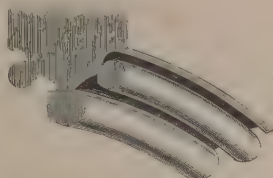
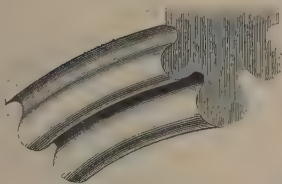
CRYPT, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1100.
TRANSITION



OXFORD CATHEDRAL, c. 1180.

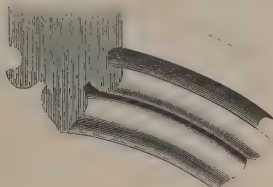
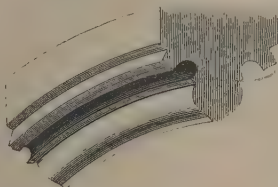
GLASTONBURY ABBEY, c. 1180

EARLY ENGLISH



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1250

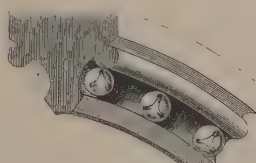
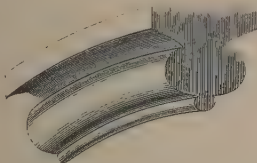
ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, c. 1250



ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK, c. 1250.

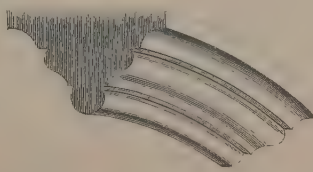
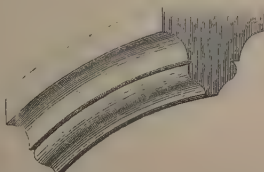
TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON, A.D. 1240

DECORATED



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, c. 1300

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, A.D. 1318.
PERPENDICULAR.



NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD, A.D. 1393

DIVINITY SCHOOL, OXFORD, c. 1450



WARMINGTON, NORTHANTS



WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



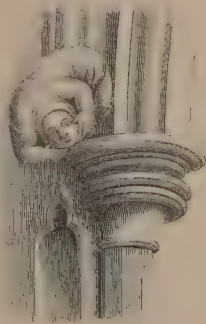
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL



ROTHWELL, NORTHANTS



CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.



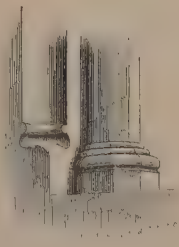
FINEDON, NORTHANTS



BAYHAM ABBEY, SUSSEX.



PITSFORD, NORTHANTS



FINEDON, NORTHANTS.

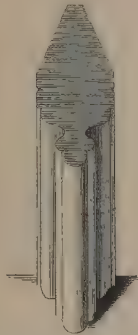
EARLY ENGLISH.

SPIRE, WITNEY,
OXON, c. 1260SPIRE, ST MARY'S,
OXFORD, c. 1280.

DECORATED

CHOIR, MERTON COLL.
CHAPEL, A.D. 1277.ST MICHAEL'S,
OXFORD, c. 1300.

DECORATED.

TEWKESBURY,
c. 1320.OXFORD CATHEDRAL,
c. 1320.OXFORD CATHEDRAL,
c. 1355.WESTMINSTER HALL,
c. 1390.

PERPENDICULAR

PERPENDICULAR,

NEW COLL CHAPEL,
OXFORD, A.D. 1386.MERTON COLL. CHAPEL
A.D. 1424LINCOLN CATHEDRAL,
c. 1450BUREFORD,
OXON, c. 1600

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